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Mehl's Numismatic Monthly

An Illustrated Numismatic Journal

Devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money

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JANUARY, 1917

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Mehl's Numismatic Monthly

An Illustrated Journal Devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money

Original contributions from those interested in Numismatics solicited and liberally paid for. Newspaper and magazine clippings pertaining to Numismatics thankfully received.

B. MAX MEHL, Editor and Publisher
301-304 Commonwealth Building, Fort Worth, Texas

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Vol. VIII. FORT WORTH, TEXAS, JANUARY, 1917 No. 1

With the Editor

VOLUME VIII—NUMBER 1.

One very satisfactory feature of last month was the very large number of renewals to our Monthly. In nearly every case they were accompanied with words of commendation which we greatly appreciate. It is indeed pleasant to hear from so many subscribers that they have found in our pages some of the help they needed. We realize that a Monthly such as ours must contain during the year papers to interest men collecting on very different lines. A paper that may interest you may probably fail to interest another collector. Please remember we cannot cover but a very small portion of the numismatic field in one number. If there is nothing of particular interest to you in this issue, there may be in the next. We shall strive to merit your confidence during this year and thank you for your support in the past.

We look forward to receiving the balance of renewals during this month. If you have not already attended to it, kindly do so at once. We shall greatly appreciate your doing so.

THE CANADIAN BLACKSMITH COPPER TOKEN. WOOD 24. "RISEING SUN TAVERN."

When forwarding his subscription for the Monthly, a correspondent asked if we knew or could find out for him where the "Riseing Sun Tavern" mentioned on the reverse of this token was located. This is going some. We modestly admit we are no great authority on the Canadian Blacksmith's series. So we endeavored to find out, and passed the question on to a Canadian correspondent who is popularly supposed to sleep with one of these rarities under his pillow. His reply will be of interest to all collecting this series:

"You have asked me a hard question—one that has puzzled me for many years. Both Toronto and Montreal claim to be the home of this honest and industrious blacksmith. I can only speak of the Toronto man. Some eight miles north of the old city limits there is a town called Thornhill. One of Toronto's main business streets today is Yonge Street, and it extends as far north as Lake Simcoe—some forty miles away, passing through Thornhill, Richmond Hill and several other towns on its way.

"Yonge Street is a long succession of hills. About a mile south of Thornhill is a stretch of road known as Hog's Hollow. Right on the Hog's back, on the top of a hill, on the east side of the road, there was before and after 1837 a tavern, an old two-story wooden clap-boarded building with large stables attached to it, and this tavern was known for many miles around as the 'Riseing Sun Tavern.' It was destroyed by fire some time between 1855 and 1860. A few hundred feet north of it was a pottery, and close to this was a blacksmith's shop. Local tradition says that this was the blacksmith who made the token inquired about and others, and that the tokens with reverse of 'Riseing Sun Tavern' were made for the use of this very tavern. I have spoken to old men who have known this district from childhood and heard this from their parents and elders.

"One thing is certain—there was a great scarcity of copper coins at this period. Some years ago I was speaking to an old man who went to Toronto from Ireland, arriving there in 1837. He told me that a few days after his arrival, he picked up on Yonge Street, then a country road—a strip of copper some four inches or so long and about a full half-inch wide—the thickness of a cent of today. This was divided into six pieces—roughly square, by chisel cuts—fully half way through. On showing it to a neighbor he was told that it was used as money, being worth three pence (six cents). If the purchase amounted to less than that amount, the pieces required were broken off, and readily accepted as good money at that time.

"I am pleased to hear that interest is being taken in this series, and trust that some other old times collector may be able to throw more light on this question."

THE PORT HOPE, ONTARIO, BLACKSMITH.

Mr. John A. Wood of Hamilton, Ont., the District Secretary of the A. N. A. for that Province, who is particularly interested in the Canadian series, writes us in answer to our query concerning the whereabouts of the "Riseing Sun Tavern."

"I regret that I cannot tell you just where this tavern was situated. Both Montreal and Toronto claim the honor of having had a thirsty blacksmith who made some tokens in years gone by; but it has never been proved as far as I know, that the tokens—Woods 23 to 30—were struck in Canada at all. As the obverse of W. 24 is found muled with the reverse of Peck's Troy N. Y. card, I think they were most probably struck in that State and imported here. In 1911 I had some correspondence with Mr. Joseph Hooper of Rochester, N. Y., formerly of Port Hope, Ont., concerning these tokens, and his letter will be of great interest to all collectors of this series. Mr. Hooper is one of the oldest, if not the oldest living Canadian numismatists, his memory going back pretty close to their probable issue. Mr. Hooper wrote as follows:

"'Enclosed find rubbings of Blacksmith's Tokens which have been in my possession many years, also five plain dises or 'McNish pieces.' McNish was an old blacksmith who lived at Port Hope, and at a time (or before) coins struck from dies were in general use there. I had it from Mr. George Healey,

an old teller at the Bank in Port Hope, that they—the bank officials—were glad to get them for use, and when a batch of fifty came in they would say 'McNish is coining again.' I knew McNish in 1854; he used to cut them out of old brass and copper boilers and kettles.'

"I had the great pleasure of meeting Mr. Hooper last year, and I feel sure that the hope of meeting him at the Convention next August will induce many Canadians to attend the Rochester Convention—I am looking forward to it myself."

A GREAT SCHOLAR AND HIS HOBBY.

By the death of Professor Gwatkin of Cambridge University, England has lost one of her most learned men. A writer in the "Manchester Guardian" tells us something of his recreations. "One of them was the collecting of the palates of snails, which he mounted on slides for the microscope. In a letter I had from him some time ago he writes, 'Thy servants the beasts are well, and muster now some 5400 specimens.'" This is one of the oddest recreations I ever heard of. I suppose snails have palates, though it never struck me before. One necessity of a specialist in any direction is that he be also some little of a specialist in a totally opposite direction.

TOBY JUGS VERSUS COINS.

A correspondent writes us that not knowing anything about Toby jugs, he being determined to find out just what kind of jugs they were, remembered a coin dealer in his town who had also a large stock of old silver, china and pottery for sale. One pleasant afternoon in December he paid a visit to "the old curiosity shop" and after purchasing a few coins he engaged the store-keeper on the subject of jugs. The dealer, scenting a new field to exploit, showed jugs of all descriptions, and some nice specimens of Toby's. Asking the price of these, he received a sudden and somewhat rude shock. A pair that particularly took his fancy were valued at twenty-five dollars. He remarked to the dealer that he could hardly afford to collect both coins and jugs—and should have to leave the jugs alone until after Christmas, or until he could dispose of some of his duplicate coins. The dealer, being anxious to start the collector, suggested that he could use some good coins. But, said he, they must be large and thick ones with early dates—his customers would not buy small thin coins. Or he could use some large Early Roman bronze coins; he had a customer who wanted a real large Nero with reverse of the Temple of Janus—or the Arch. "You know who I mean, sir," said he, "the Emperor Nero who died from the cold." The collector suggested that it was the Emperor Zero who met this sad fate, but promised to look over his Romans and call around with some of the coins required in a few days. Our correspondent says that on reaching home he went over his box of Romans. He found a large Nero he had bought in one of our sales, and the envelope showed it had cost eighty-five cents. Remembering the twenty-five dollar pair of Toby's, he grew worried, thinking he would have to part with half of his large Romans to secure the jugs which now seemed very desirable to him. At last he had a bright idea and solved the difficulty in a manner highly

satisfactory to himself. He added the figure "0" to the price marked on the envelope—and it then appeared 8.50. He considered "all's fair in love or war"—and making an exchange with a coin dealer would certainly come under that heading. He raised the figures on a few other envelopes, and next day the jugs were his. "I reckon," he writes, "the pair cost me nearly three dollars, and I really consider they are worth it all." We do not doubt it, but if that dealer sells guns, we advise our correspondnt to keep away from that store for a few months.

ANCIENT GREEK COINS WITHIN THE MEANS OF THE YOUNG COLLECTOR.

Year by year the popularity of Greek coins grow. The collection of this series is no longer the exclusive hobby of the rich, nor is it confined to those learned in dead languages. There are many rare varieties that command high prices. Yet it is quite possible to find great pleasure in the study of the commoner and less expensive types which were issued in large numbers in the cities of ancient Greece. This series covers a period of about seven hundred years. They are a fair representation of the Art of that period—at first rude in design and workmanship, they gradually improve until about 400 B. C. they reach the highest point of development. Many of the designs are beautiful and inspired, and the workmanship is of the very best. Broadly speaking, any coin with a Greek inscription is considered to belong to this series, even though from districts far apart—from Bactria to Britain—from Spain to Carthage and Egypt.

Fortunately—although the inscriptions are in ancient Greek—they are simple, and often consist only of the name of the place of issue, or of the ruler of the state. The Greek alphabet and its English equivalents can be easily memorized and the great majority of the coins attributed without any great trouble. There is no greater mistake the young collector can make than to take it for granted that a perfect mastery of Greek is necessary to enable him to find pleasure in this—the most interesting historical series in the world. A good knowledge of Greek would be of the greatest value to the collector—but the alphabet is really the key to nearly all the mystery of the legends found on these coins.

The question of cost is of course important—but while the man of moderate means may find it impossible to place one of the magnificent tetradrachms of Agrigentum in his collection—he may more easily secure a specimen of its bronze coinage of the finest type. A bronze having on obverse the head of Artemis, and reverse of an eagle on a hare is a most pleasing example of the finest design and workmanship. Today such coins are obtainable at moderate cost—but nothing but gigantic ruins remain of this proud city, once celebrated for its wealth and populousness—one of the most splendid cities of the ancient world.

NEW RECORD AT MINT FOR SMALL COINAGE

With an output of 9,980,000 dimes, 8,266,200 nickels and 28,975,450 pennies in November, the Philadelphia mint established a new record for a single month in the number of pieces coined. The total value of the output was $1,688,064.50.

The Gold "Dollars" of Spanish America

By HARRY F. WILLIAMS.

The small gold coins of Spanish America which are about the size of our gold dollars are a very interesting series. They are variously known as half escudos, pesos, dos (2) colones and 1/5 libras. One of private issue is the 1 Gramo and one is 5 soles. The latter was issued in 1910 by Peru and is said to have been struck for the benefit of some patriotic fund, as the value os 5 soles in silver is two and one-half times greater than the gold value of this piece. Many of these ½ Escudos or Pesos are not difficult to obtain and slight premiums only are asked for them by dealers. Others are very scarce and a few are very rare.

Colombia issued more varieties of these little coins than any other country. As the Republic of Colombia, it issued a 1 Peso from the Bogota mint and as the Republic of New Granada, it issued from the same mint one of the same obverse type, but having a different reverse. As the United States of Colombia it issued several, mainly from the Medellin mint. On all of these the device of the obverse is the same—a head of Liberty—but the reverses

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN GOLD DOLLARS
1, Guatemala; 2, Peru; 3, New Granada; 4, Colombia; 5, Mexico; 6, Central America.

vary. The most common show a condor with feet resting on ground. This type was issued at Bogota as well as Medellin. Another reverse has the National Arms, and another shows the value within a wreath. All these have the legend "Estados Unidos De Colombia" on the obverse, but one having only "Colombia," as the legend was issued in 1863 and 1864. This also has the value within wreath on the reverse.

Bolivia issued quite a number of half escudos, the first showing a bust of General Bolivar in uniform. The next type shows a head of Bolivar with the word Bolivar in exergue, and a type very similar to the last was next issued. This had the word "Bolivar" incused on the neck. The half escudo of 1868 has the new National Arms of Bolivia, with the value within the wreath on the reverse. This is probably the rarest of all the Spanish American gold coins of this size. Bolivia struck a half escudo in honor of President Belzu in

1854. This shows the head of the president surrounded by clouds. Peru issued from both the Lima and Cuzco mints, gold coins that show no mark of value. The obverse has three of the devices shown in the National Arms—a llama, a tree and a cornucopia. On the reverse is a wreath and the word "Cuzco" is above same, on those struck in that mint, while "Lima" or a monogram formed by the letters L.I.M.A show above wreath on those issued at Lima.

Peru now issues the 1/5 Libra (pound), which has the head of an Inca on obverse. The 5 Soles before mentioned has the National Arms on obverse and the value on reverse. During the time that North Peru and South Peru formed a confederation with Bolivia, South Peru issued a half escudo having a radiant sun on obverse. This is quite rare now.

Chile issued only one type of these small pieces. This shows a standing Liberty. But a Chilean coin of private issue, called 1 Gramo, was struck by Julius Popper, who had mined gold in Terra del Fuego and who minted some of it into coins which bear the legend "Terra del Fuego." The device on this piece, which is smaller than a peso, is a hammer and pick-axe, crossed. It also has the word "Popper" on a band which extends across the coin. None of the other countries of South America issued any of these small gold pieces, but some of the countries of Central America have struck them.

When the Republic of Central America existed, half escudos were struck at the mints of New Guatemala and Costa Rica. These bear mint marks of N. G. and C. R. respectively. The devices on coins from either mint are the same,—on one side a tree and on the other a chain of three mountains with the sun above. After Costa Rica became independent it counterstamped some of these pieces with a circle within which is a lion, around which is the motto, "Habilitada Por el Gobierno."

It also struck a half escudo with obverse showing an Indian woman with bow and arrows and later struck a one peso with the National Arms on the obverse and with wreath containing value on the reverse. About 1900 it began to strike 2 Colones pieces, which have the head of Columbus on the obverse.

When Carerra was president of Guatemala he issued 1 Peso pieces with his head on the obverse. The only other Central American country that issued these small coins is Honduras, which on several occasions struck gold 1 Peso pieces in very limited quantities. They show the head of Liberty on one side and the National Arms on the other. These pieces are very rare.

Mexico under Ferdinand VII probably struck the first gold half escudo that was issued in the Western Hemisphere. After the country became independent it issued half escudos having the device of a hand with the index finger pointing to the word "Ley" inscribed on one page of an open book. The hand holds a liberty staff surmounted by a cap. Later it issued 1 Peso pieces with the national eagle on obverse. The planchets at first were broad and thin. Later they were narrower and thicker. Mexico has had many mints, and these half escudos and pesos were struck at quite a number of these mints. The latest gold peso to be struck on this side of the Atlantic Ocean is the 1 Peso of Cuba, which shows the head of Marti.

It is practically certain that no one collection ever contained all the varieties of the gold "dollars" of Spanish America, and if one could be formed that contained all, it would prove a most interesting exhibit.

Another Interesting Bit of Coin History

Wood's Irish Coinage of America

By F. E. DUTCHER.

Talking with a collector of coins the other day, he told me, among other facts, that he was the possessor of two pieces of Wood's Irish currency, the half-pence and farthing, and wanted to know if I could give him any history in regard to the same.

As he is a "younger brother," and also a subscriber of this magazine, the following will give him, as well as others, the required historical facts.

Scott's catalog, in a foot-note, says: "Wood's Irish money was minted for use in Ireland, but was refused, and sent back to America," or words to that effect. Good, perhaps, as far as it goes, but the real facts are these, viz.:

Some of the copper money issued in Ireland during the Gregorian period, though tokens technically, were, like the Harrington farthings—(James I and Charles I), semi-regal, that is, issued under patent from the crown.

The most interesting and important of these are the ones issued by William Wood, who, under a patent granted in 1722, coined copper half-pence and farthings.

The patent rights had been granted to the Duchess of Kendal, who sold her concession to Wood, he being an iron-monger, of Phoenix street, Seven Dials, and he paid £10,000 for the grant.

The issue was limited to 360 tons; a pound of copper being minted into half-pence and farthings, of the total value of one-half crown..

They are inscribed: "GEORGIVS DEI GRATIA REX," around a laureated bust of the king; and on the reverse: "HIBERNIA," with the figure of Hibernia in the center, seated, and holding a harp; in the right hand a palm branch. Of course the date also appears on both coins.

The above, as we often hear or say in slang phrase, is the "correct dope," meaning the true history of an interesting piece of money minted for the Emerald Isle in the year 1722, and though "Bill" has gone to dust, his money still remains to prove to us how much longer our works can last than our physical structures, even though the work be only a round metal disk.

GOVERNMENT SELLS PHILIPPINE PESOS

Manila, Nov. 29.—The government has sold 7,500,000 silver pesos from the silver certificate fund to the International Bank for shipment to Shanghai, where they will be melted into bullion. The approximate profit to the government will be 1,000,000 pesos.

Paper Money Issues of the Warring Nations of Europe

Some of the warring nations of Europe are issuing an enormous amount of paper money. The latest statistical accounts from Germany give some interesting facts concerning the financial condition in that country. On January 30th, 1914, the Bank of Germany had in circulation 2,407 million Marks, and of this volume only 68 per cent was secured by metal. But as the war went on, the volume of paper was increased. On June 30th, 1916, it excceded 7,000 million Marks, and though the gold reserve was also increased, only 35 per cent was secured.

Besides the currency issued by Bank of Germany, other banks have issued paper to the amount of 2,000 million Marks. This volume of paper is not secured by metal, but by bonds of different kinds.

This great amount of paper is the explanation of the rapidly diminishing value of the German Mark, which even in Germany is not worth as much now as before the war started. And when once peace comes, Germany will have a very difficult job relieving the country of its heavy burden of paper money.

Establishing the U. S. Mint

The Resolution, passed by Congress, establishing the first U. S. Mint, reads as follows:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:
At the third Session,

Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the sixth of De-

cember, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a mint shall be established under such regulations as shall be directed by law.

RESOLVED, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to cause to be engaged, such principal artists as shall be necessary to carry the preceding resolution into effect, and to stipulate the terms and conditions of their service, and also to cause to be procured such apparatus as shall be requisite for the same purpose.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, March the third, 1791.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.
Deposited among the Rolls in the Office of the Secretary of State.
TH. JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

THE NEW DIME

The new dime has made its appearance, and the few pieces it has been possible to get in the banks have been eagerly sought by people. The new designs seem to please the public fancy, and the pretty little coin has already been given several pet names, such as "golf dime," "battle axe dime," etc., referring to designs on the reverse side of the coin.

The public mind has set itself guessing at the meaning of the small "w" on the obverse, some asserting it stands for "Wilson" while others hint at "watchful waiting."

GERMAN LUSITANIA MEDAL

A medal has been issued in Germany, commemorating the sinking of the "Lusitania" on May 7th, 1915. The medal was designed by Herr K. Goertz, of Munich, is 2½ inches in diameter, made of copper-colored metal, and is in high relief.

On the obverse, under the legend, "Keine Bannware" (No contraband),

there is a representation of the "Lusitania" sinking. The designer has put in guns, armored cars and acroplanes. On the reverse, under the legend, "Geschaft über alles" (Business above all), the figure of Death is shown at the booking office giving out tickets to passengers who refuse to attend to the warning against submarines, given by a German.

This medal has caused intense wrath in England.

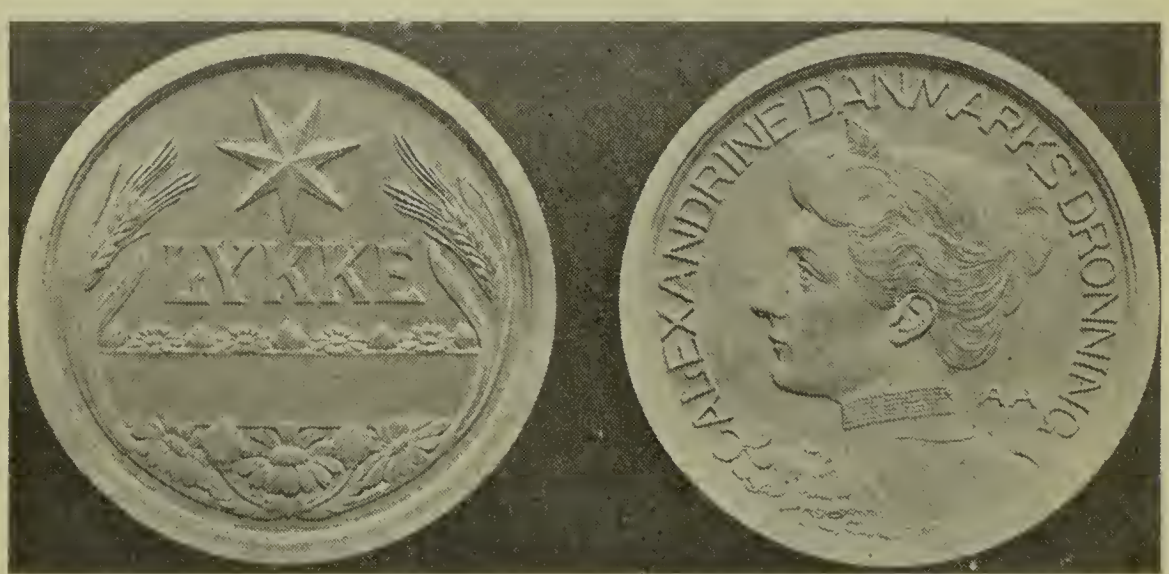
NEW DANISH COINAGE

The Danish mint is contemplating issuing 3 Ore pieces in bronze. This denomination has never been coined before, but the present advanced prices on all commodities demand a coin of higher value than the 1 and 2 Ore pieces.

A recent report from Scandinavia has it that the three Scandinavian countries have made a mutual arrangement to issue 2 and 5 Ore pieces in iron.

A DANISH LUCK PENNY

The accompanying illustration shows a Danish "Good Luck" penny. This coin is sold by the midwives to parents at the birth of a child. It is then



given the child as a good luck coin, and kept as a coveted souvenir. It has no fixed price, but the money derived from its sale goes to a fund with which, when large enough, it is planned to build a sanitarium for children.

The coin is 27 mm., struck in bronze, gold plated. Obv., ALEXANDRINE, DANMARKS DRONNING (A., Queen of Denmark). Bust of the queen. Rev., LYKKE (good luck), and buttercups (ranunculus acris), the national flower of Denmark.

NEW DIMES MAY BE RECALLED

Coins Bear Initials of Designer, Held to Be Violation of Law.

Amending the easy advice to "save your money," New Orleans numismatists have suggested that special attention be devoted to saving the new

dimes, thousands of which have been sent by the treasury department for distribution in New Orleans.

The new dimes may be recalled and others issued in their place, creating a premium on those remaining in circulation or in the hands of collectors. Reason for the suggested recall is found on the obverse surface of the coin below and to the right of the Liberty head, where initials of the designer are engraved, constituting, treasury officials believe, violation of the edict which prohibits advertising on the currency of the country.

It will be remembered that when the Lincoln penny first was introduced, the designer of that coin was discovered to have labeled the piece with his initials. The treasury did its best to recall the pennies of the type in circulation and new dies were made with the initials eliminated. The same system may be adopted in the case of the new dimes, a press dispatch from Washington says, though $2,850,000 of the new dimes have been coined.

New York Numismatic Club

Regular meeting was held December 8th, 1916, at the Park Avenue Hotel, President Boyd presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Beatty, Beesley, Belden, Boyd, Butler, Elder, Frey, Kohler, Proskey, Reilly, Smith, Swanson, Valentine and Wood.

Owing to the Secretary's absence the reading of the last minutes was dispensed with. Mr. Smith, in behalf of the Executive Committee, reported that a present, consisting of seven pieces of cut glass, was sent from the Club to the "Assistant Secretary," Miss Marks, upon her wedding. He also reported that several members may have to be dropped for non-payment of dues.

An application for membership was received from Mr. Sigmund Von Lieven.

The resolution of the officers at the last meeting to dispense with a "Medallic Art Committee" and a "Publicity Committee" was next taken up and a general discussion, in which Messrs. Smith, Swanson, Valentine, Proskey and Reilly participated, took place. The resolution as to the removal of the "Medallic Art Committee" was rejected. The resolution to expunge the "Publicity Committee" was carried.

Further nominations for the election of officers were in order. Messrs. Beatty and Saltus were nominated as additional candidates for the "Medallic Art Committee" by Messrs. Wood and Elder; and Mr. Frey for the Publication Committee by Mr. Butler.

The election of officers was next in order.

Mr. Boyd was elected President by acclamation.

The Secretary was empowered to cast one ballot for the following nominees, thereby electing them unanimously:

For Vice-President: Albert R. Frey.

For Secretary and Treasurer: Moritz Wormser.

For Executive Committee: Elliot Smith (Chairman), Thomas Elder and J. M. Swanson.

For Membership Committee: Daniel Kennedy (Chairman), Wayte Raymond, J. W. Scott, R. Kohler and D. Proskey.

Messrs. Elder and Beesley were appointed tellers for the election of Publication and Medallic Art Committees, the election resulting as follows:

Publication Committee: Albert R. Frey (Chairman), Howland Wood and Dudley Butler.

Medallic Art Committee: J. M. Swanson (Chairman), E. Beesley, E. T. Newell and J. Sanford Saltus.

Upon motion duly made a Committee was nominated to visit and investigate hotels and eating places where our meetings might be held in the future instead of the present meeting place, before the date of the next meeting, the Committee to consist of Messrs. Boyd, Beatty and Proskey, and Mr. Smith ex-officio.

As subjects for the next meeting, papers and exhibits of "decorations" and general discussion were announced.

MORITZ WORMSER, Secretary.

SPECIAL MEETING.

A special meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held Friday evening, November 24, 1916, at the Marlborough Hotel; President Boyd presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Beatty, Beesley, Belden, Boyd, Elder, Frey, Heaton, Newell, J. W. Scott, Schulman, Smith, Swanson, Thorson, Valentine, Wood and Wormser.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Considerable discussion, in which most of the members participated, took place concerning the relative merits of the Park Avenue Hotel, where our meetings had been regularly held for some time past, and of the Hotel Marlborough, where the special meeting was held; the quality of the food served and the reasons for and against a change. A vote was finally taken, Messrs. Beesley and Elder acting as tellers, and the matter was finally decided, by a vote of eight to seven, in favor of the Park Avenue Hotel.

Our member, Mr. Thorson of Omaha, Nebraska, was heartily welcomed, having arrived in the city just a few minutes before the meeting, and told of his mission in New York, as a member of the John Erickson Memorial Committee, appointed for the purpose of considering the erection of a $35,000.00 memorial to this noted engineer at Washington.

Mr. Swanson, in behalf of the Medallic Art Committee, moved that Mr. Thorson influence his Committee to issue a medal in connection with the memorial upon the recommendation of our Club, which was carried and heartily approved by Mr. Thorson.

A letter was read from the American Numismatic Society extending an invitation to the Club as a body, to attend the meeting of the Society to be held on Thursday, December 7th, 1916, at 8:30 p. m., and the invitation was accepted with pleasure.

A motion was made that the American Numismatic Society and our Club hold a joint dinner in the near future, and that a Committee be appointed to co-operate with a similar Committee of the Society. Messrs. Smith, Elder and Wormser were appointed the Committee for this purpose.

The business meeting then adjourned, while a number of the members continued a social gathering for the entertainment of the "strangers" in town.

MORITZ WORMSER, Secretary.

Rochester Numismatic Association

The 111th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association was called to order by President F. B. King on Tuesday, November 21, 1916, at the Hotel Rochester. The following members were present: Messrs. L. G. Amberg, French, W. H. Amberg, Maunovry, Woodbury, Horner, Borradaile, Koeb, Plumb, Handler, Stanley, King, Kaufman, Yawger.

Dr. French exhibited six varieties of the 1804 half-cent, in beautiful condition, explaining the rarity of the different varieties. He also spoke of other Cents and Half-Cents.

Mr. Kaufman brought to the meeting as fine a collection of foreign coins as had ever been seen by anyone present. The collection consisted of silver and copper coins of England, Austria-Hungary, Russia, Finland, and the different cities of Germany. All these coins were mounted on boards and were easy to examine. This exhibit was most interesting and was highly appreciated by all present.

Mr. J. A. Koeb will give a reading at our next meeting, on "Greek Art in Their Coins," being extracts from an article written by Dr. Wilhelm Lubke.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, December 5, 1916.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

The 112th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association was called to order by President F. B. King on Tuesday evening, December 5, 1916, at the Hotel Rochester. The following members were present: Messrs. Koeb. Bostwick, Handler, Stanley, L. G. Amberg, Raymond, Woolsey, Simmins, Bunnell, Plumb, Woodbury, Kaufman, Borradaile, Horner, Maunovry, Bauer, King, W. H. Amberg, Loizeau, Yawger.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Nomination of officers for the coming year being next in order,

Mr. Woolsey nominated F. E. Merritt for President;

Mr. Woodbury nominated H. H. Yawger for Vice-President;

Mr. Bauer nominated Dr. S. Handler for Secretary;

Mr. L. G. Amberg nominated C. S. Borradaile for Treasurer.

Mr. Koeb read a paper on "Greek Art in Their Coins," with extracts from an article on that subject by Dr. Wilhelm Lubke, for which he was accorded a vote of thanks.

President King appointed a Committee to take charge of the matter of

our Fifth Anniversary medal,—Dr. French and Mr. Borradaile.

Mr. Bauer exhibited to the members a most interesting collection of Greek silver pieces, and all who saw them conceded that they were the most beautiful they had ever seen, in point of workmanship and in every way superior to what can be done at the present time.

Meeting adjourned to December 19, 1916.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS NUMISMATIC SOCIETY EXHIBIT STOLEN

Under date of December 6th, 1916, we received the following letter from Mr. John M. Wulfing, president of the St. Louis Numismatic Society:

> "Members of our Society have had an exhibit of Roman and Byzantine coins on display at the St. Louis Public Museum for some time. I have just received a telephone message that all the gold coins were stolen today, about forty Byzantine and a few Imperials. Would you kindly insert a brief notice of this theft in your next issue, so as to put collectors and dealers on their guard, and request them to send notice to me in case any gold Byzantine coins are offered to them by a person unknown to them? By so doing, you will very greatly oblige the undersigned and the members of our Society as well as the Museum authorities.
>
> "Very sincerely yours,
>
> "JOHN M. WULFING,
>
> "President of the St. Louis Numismatic Society."

In a later letter, Mr. Wulfing reports that a number of the coins have been recovered, but that many are still missing.

AN INVITATION.

The Rochester Numismatic Association wish to extend to their Numismatic Friends, through the columns of this publication, a cordial invitation to be present at its Fifth Annual Dinner, at 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening, January 16th, at the Hotel Rochester. Come, and bring your wives, sweethearts and friends, notifying H. H. Yawger, 78 Linden Street, Rochester, N. Y., far enough in advance so places may be arranged for. The price is to be $3.00 per plate. Dr. Jeremiah Zimmerman, of Syracuse, N. Y., is to be the speaker of the evening, and all who have had the privilege of listening to the Doctor on previous occasions, will need no assurance that they are going to hear something extraordinarily good, after the inner man has been satisfied with the excellent dinner arranged for by the Committee in charge, and there will be music and songs and everything to make the occasion as successful, and even more so if possible, than the last dinner of the Association.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

One of Uncle Sam's Money Experts

For a good many years Mrs. Amanda Brown has worked at a little desk near a big window in the United States treasury. She is one of the cleverest of Uncle Sam's big army of experts. Her work consists of identifying the torn, burned or mutilated currency that is sent into the treasury for redemption, and she has become so skilled in this difficult work that no one in the world can equal her. In fact, Uncle Sam accepts her decision in any case and unhesitatingly pays whatever she recommends, no matter how large the amount may be.

Some samples of her work included in the treasury exhibit at the San Francisco exposition attracted much attention from the thousands of visitors in attendance. These consisted of a number of bills that had been burned to a crisp, several that had been chewed into pulp by a cow, and some that had been gnawed into bits by rats.

In each instance this patient little woman had separated each fragment and rearranged it on a card in its proper place. There is always a bit of thread, a little touch of coloring, a fragment of a letter or some such clue that reveals to her the identity of the mutilated bill.

The wonderful work done by Mrs. Brown is only a sample of the many skillful and interesting things that the experts in the employ of Uncle Sam are all the while doing in the interest of the American people. The great organization of the federal government has thousands and thousands of specialists in its employ who are devoting their lives to the welfare of the citizens of this great republic.

WORLD'S OLDEST CURRENCY

Now that the 300 bankers and economists are wracking their brains over the 32 varieties of banking reform questions, it is worth while remarking that the youngest republic of the world has probably forgotten more on the currency question than all the ilk of Congress and economists ever knew. In speaking of China's bank note currency, Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman of New York, president of the China Society of America, says that China had already developed a highly creditable currency "at a time when the ancestry of the six-power syndicate were groping in the darkness of feudalism."

Dr. Seaman was a strong advocate of Chinese recognition, and the efforts of the China society had not a little to do with the early step on the part of our Government. It was he who presented to the British Museum a few years ago a Chinese bank note issued early in the Ming dynasty, which began in 1368. For a somewhat similar looking note the museum paid £500.

The note measures 9x13 inches, and is, apparently, printed from wooden blocks. It calls for "one string of cash," and bears the following rather curious legend: "Government money order of Ming dynasty, current anywhere under Heaven. Government money order issued by the Board of Revenue in accordance with their memorial approval by the throne. This note shall be accepted as copper cash. Persons giving information of counterfeiters will be rewarded with taels 250, and, in addition, will receive property belonging to the criminal." This was signed with the Emperor's name.

The National McKinley Birthplace Memorial Association

Youngstown, Ohio

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The Trustees of The National McKinley Birthplace Memorial Association take this method of informing the subscribers to the Building and Endowment fund, the general public and others interested, that the McKinley SOUVENIR GOLD DOLLARS, authorized by Act of Congress February 23rd, 1916, are now available. A copy of this Act is printed in full below.

At a meeting of the Trustees and Building Committee, the price for the Souvenir Dollars was fixed at Three Dollars for single specimens and up to ten, and for ten or more the price was fixed at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents each. The prices named are without discount and include the expense of shipment by registered mail.

We are particularly anxious that the Banks, both State and National, and Numismatists aid us in disposing of these coins. Remittances may be made to

J. G. BUTLER, JR., President.

Youngstown, Ohio.

Copy of Act—

An Act for the coinage of a McKinley Souvenir Gold Dollar, in commemoration of the erection of a memorial to William McKinley, late President of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of aiding in defraying the cost of completing in a suitable manner the work of erecting a memorial in the city of Niles, Ohio, to William McKinley, late President of the United States of America, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be and is hereby authorized to purchase in the market so much gold bullion as may be necessary for the purpose herein provided for, from which there shall be coined at the United States Mint, Philadelphia, standard gold dollars of the legal weight and fineness, to the number of not exceeding one hundred thousand pieces, to be known as the McKinley souvenir dollars, struck in commemoration of the erection of a memorial to William McKinley, late President of the United States of America, in the city of Niles, Ohio, his birthplace, the devices and designs upon which coins shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and all provisions of law relative to the coinage and legal-tender quality of the standard gold dollar shall be applicable to the coins issued under this Act, and when so coined said souvenir dollars shall be delivered, in suitable parcels, at par, and without cost to the United States, to the National McKinley Birthplace Memorial Association and the dies shall be destroyed.

THOS. R. MARSHALL,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

CHAMP CLARK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved—
23rd of February, 1916.
WOODROW WILSON.

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FORT WORTH - TEXAS

VOLUME VIII.

NUMBER 2
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An Illustrated Numismatic Journal

Devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money

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FEBRUARY, 1917

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY
B. MAX MEHL
FORT WORTH, TEXAS, U. S. A.

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With the Editor

THE NUMISMATIST. VOL XXX, No. 1.

With the January issue, our old friend, The Numismatist, starts Volume XXX. Seldom if ever has a better start been made. From cover to cover it is full of good things. The collector who cannot find something of interest in its contents must be indeed hard to please. The place of honor is given to a paper on the "Ships, Colonies & Commerce" Tokens of Canada, Breton 997, by Judge Lees of Alberta, Canada. The paper is well illustrated, showing the obverse and reverse dies used in the combinations that form the forty-six known varieties of this series. A feature of great value is the approximate degree of rarity given to each variety. One omission strikes us—it might have been as well, for the protection of collectors, to have given the name of the one referred to as neglecting to return a variety sent him for examination. To the Canadian collector, and all interested in this series, this paper is alone easily worth the yearly membership fee. There are also many other papers and features of interest to all classes of collectors. No live collector can afford to go without The Numismatist during 1917.

YOUR THREE MOST INTERESTING COINS.

We are constantly receiving letters from young collectors asking which are the most interesting coins to collect. We had a note on this subject in our December issue. This is a very hard question to answer—so much depends on individual fancy. What is of the greatest interest to one may not be of the slightest interest to another.

For a meeting of the American Numismatic Society, held in New York on December 7th, 1916, the members had been requested to bring for exhibit their three most interesting coins or medals, and to be prepared to explain them. From the report of this meeting published in the Numismatist for January, we find that fourteen members exhibited their choice. The young collector may therefore look upon these members as a jury appointed to give a decision. The jury was fairly representative, being composed almost equally

of collectors and dealers. Ten out of the fourteen selected foreign coins or medals for their exhibits, three found their most interesting pieces in the American series, and one was divided between American issues and those of Ancient Greece and Rome.

The Majority Report.

It is a significant fact that ten of the fourteen found their most interesting pieces in various foreign series. Not a single American issue among their choice. Only one of these ten seems to have defended or explained his selection at any length. Mr. Wormser's paper is most interesting and he treated the subject in his usual able manner. Towards the end a touch of old world politics may be noticed, but every man is entitled to his own opinion, and opinions will differ on this as on other subjects. Racial questions cannot be anything but controversial and are better avoided at such meetings where there is sure to be a difference of opinion. Our own political platform is simple and has but one plank—America first, last, and all the time.

The Minority Report.

Three found their most interesting pieces in the American series, and one in American and Ancients—a happy combination. Two of the three included a Continental Dollar—one in silver, the other in pewter. This was the only instance in which two exhibitors agreed. It may surprise many that none of the fourteen included a specimen of the Tree Money of Massachusetts among their most interesting coins. Our own experience tells us that these are great favorites with many American collectors. Washington had one admirer. We are glad to note this fact. There is a danger in these modern days that the services of our National Hero may not be valued as they should be. Without him, the history of our country might have been very different to what it is today. Lincoln's great services have been officially recognized on our coinage; we have the Lincoln cent for a memorial. Why should we not have a proper Washington cent also?

The Jury Disagree.

It was to be expected that such would be the result. It is best so. In order to enjoy freedom we can have no hard and fast rules on this question. Every collector should be his own authority on this subject. Collect the coins that interest you most strongly for their numismatic or historical value. These need not be the rarest or most costly in your collection. Very fortunately the most interesting are seldom the most costly. There are a great number of interesting series for you to choose from. Make your own choice—be your own judge and jury.

A SUGGESTION FOR THE ROCHESTER CONVENTION.

It would be a most interesting feature of any coin exhibit to be made at the Convention, if it included an exhibit on the lines of the one held in New York. A large representative exhibit of some series is desirable and of great educational value. But if members were invited to exhibit a small number—say from six to a dozen of their most interesting coins—we think such an exhibit would be of great interest to all collectors and also to the great non-

collecting public. Many who may find it impossible to attend the Convention would be prepared to make an exhibit on these lines. We offer this suggestion to those having charge of this matter. There is plenty of time ahead to make a success of this feature.

THE EARLIEST CHINESE COINS.

A correspondent wants to know at what period the earliest Chinese coins were issued. He says he has read in some coin catalogue that they date back to 2000 or 3000 B. C. Here is what Mr. J. Allan of the Department of Coins, British Museum, says on the subject:

> "The earliest coins of China, like those of Western Asia, date from the seventh century B. C.; these are small bronze spades and knives, copies of the actual spades, knives, or rather bill hooks, and other small articles of husbandy which had previously been used for barter. The knives are about seven inches long and bear an inscription giving the weight or value and the name of the town or confederacy which issued it. A modified form of the spade money, called the **pu** (flattened) money, circulated widely in the fifth and fourth century B. C., but it was not till 221 B. C. that the great reformer Shih Huang Ti (221-210 B. C.), the 'First Emperor,' definitely superseded all previous currencies by round coins."

The Emperor Wu Ti (122-117 B. C.) issued a bronze five **chu** piece, which remained the standard coin for the next eight centuries. This coin of twenty-six millimeters, has in center a square hole of ten millimeters; on one side of this hole is what appears to be an old-fashioned hour-glass, on the other what we suppose are Chinese characters, but they may be meant for a thunderbolt and spear. The "New Knife" money of the usurper Wang Mang (9-22 A. D.) resembles an old-time Yale lock key as closely as it is possible for a coin to do; this is seventy millimeters long.

YOUR NUMISMATIC LIBRARY.

Have you a numismatic library—and if not, why not? To take a really intelligent interest in your coins, it is an absolute necessity that you have some numismatic books. Scott's and Breton's catalogues are all right as far as they go, they are most valuable works. But you want something more. We have heard of collectors who say: "I prefer to put my money into coins rather than into books. I would rather study the coins than the books."

We always feel sorry for such collectors. It is poor policy for any workman to try to work without proper tools. In nearly every series it is possible for you to be interested in, some one has dived deeper into it than you have, and has published a work that would be of great service to you. Study the coins by all means—but you can do this so much better if you have the aid of the proper books. Every collector should have a numismatic library—no matter how small it or his collection is.

BOOKKEEPING FOR COLLECTORS.

Have you, Mr. Collector, any idea as to the number of coins you have, their cost to you and what they are worth? If not, do you not think it might be as well to find out? All museums and societies that have a collection of coins have also a catalogue of them and a curator. Be your own curator and make your own catalogue, keep it up to date, and you will find your interest in your collection will increase from day to day. Anything that is worth doing is worth doing well. The more interest a collector takes in his collection, the more he will desire to increase and improve it—the more valuable and the greater pleasure it will become to him.

THE NEW FIFTY-CENT PIECE.

The new fifty-cent pieces were issued the first week in January and there seems to be a great difference of opinion concerning their artistic beauty.

The eagle comes in for considerable criticism. It may be ornithologically correct, but Mr. Frank M. Chapman, one of the most prominent ornithologists of this continent, criticises it as follows: "The artist has made this bird a terrestrial fowl, striding or marching on the ground like a turkey-cock, and with as much dignity as one." Another less learned critic comments: "The eagle looks as though it were wearing overalls and marching through hot tar." Still another says: "Liberty in sandals taking giant strides across its face might burn her toes, if she should step one millimeter nearer the rising sun." The new coin also has its strong admirers—many consider the new designs the most attractive that have ever figured on our coins. One thing is certain—the interest of non-collectors is aroused, and the great number of collectors will increase the more our coinage is studied.

THE NEW QUARTER DOLLAR.

EXIT TOBY-JUGS.

Toby-jugs are tabooed from mention in our pages from this time. We have decided on this course in consequence of receiving the following appeal: "For the love of Mike Moneta, don't mention those Toby-jugs again in your

Monthly. I have had to hide that number from the Missus. If she had read that note in your last number and got wise to the fact that old coins can be traded off for Toby or other beautiful jugs, I might kiss my collection and all my duplicates good-bye. Jugs are the one weakness she has displayed except when she married me." All right, sir; a collector has many things to put up with. We know just how it is—and henceforth we are as dumb as an oyster on this topic.

THE QUESTION BOX

COINS—HOW TO KEEP AND CLASSIFY THEM.

We have been asked by a Walkerville, Ont., collector to give him a few hints on the best way for keeping coins in a cabinet and how to arrange and classify them. The old receipt for cooking hares ran: "First catch your hare." And the first pointer we give is—first get a good cabinet. There is nothing more aggravating than to have a cabinet the trays of which have warped so much that they cannot be pulled out without shaking the coins all over the tray. The bottom of the tray should consist of two thicknesses of wood—the grain being crossed. The wood should not be too porous, such as bass-wood; it absorbs the moisture in the atmosphere too easily. Cedar is not good either; we have noticed that coins contained in a cabinet having cedar trays gather a coating that has constantly to be removed. Butternut wood is about as good as can be found for this purpose.

Coin cabinets are sometimes advertised by the makers—and at times are offered in our sales. If one cannot be procured this way, the local cabinet maker may be engaged to make one to order that will satisfy the collector's wants.

Our correspondent is at present using card-board squares of different sizes. These are all right in some cases, but a piece of card-board the exact size of the inside of the tray is better. With an extension bit, holes can be cut in the card-board of any desired size and the coins placed in them. Or strips of wood about one-eighth of an inch square can be fastened to the bottom of the tray with a touch of glue. Something must be used to keep the rows of coins apart and in order—and the wood strips are easier managed than cutting the holes in the card-board.

In this case the collector restricts his collecting to the British series. It is a matter of opinion whether the coins should be placed in the order of issue or according to their size. We should be inclined to put them in order of size—with the exception of Maundy money, which should be placed in sets. There are some pieces, however, that are better kept in coin envelopes, such as the 17th and 18th century Tradesmen's tokens, one of the most interesting of the British series. The names of the county, town and tradesman for whom issued, and their number according to Atkins' work on this series can be written on the envelope. This is really necessary if any proper system is to be followed. These are best kept in a deep tray or rather a drawer some two inches or so deep. This could be placed at the bottom of the cabinet and divided into apartments to suit the envelopes used—the envelopes containing coins always standing upright.

The letter continues: "My idea at present is to get a Mission Oak library table and have a cupboard or wing made for each end in the space usually left for books, and have trays to slide in and doors to close; but I have tried so many ideas and discarded them that I hesitate to buy a good table and then spoil it."

Instead of having the wings attached to the table, try the separate cabinet. You will find this more convenient. Tables are awkward things to move about—and a cabinet can be handled much more easily.

In some museums the trays have holes sunk to contain the coins, and a smaller hole right through the tray so the coin can be pushed up from the bottom. We know a museum that has several hundreds of dollars' worth of cabinets made on this principle. These cabinets are at present by far the most valuable part of their coin exhibits.

Summary of Meeting Held at American Numismatic Society Thursday Evening, January 4, 1917

A meeting had been called for the purpose of discussing the new United States coinage, and an especially large audience was on hand, showing the great interest taken in the subject and the very attractive program which had been arranged. Dr. George F. Kunz made some introductory remarks, chiefly dwelling upon the efforts made in the past, especially by the Society, to secure an improvement of our coinage particlarly from the artistic side.

Mr. A. A. Weinman, who is now well known as the designer of the new ten and fifty-cent pieces, was then called upon to explain the meaning and interpretation of the designs and also spoke of the difficulty which beset the artist in adapting his designs and models to the technical requirements of a modern coin. He also stated that he made many models of the two coins before the dies were ultimately accepted.

Mr. Herman A. McNeil then gave his experiences concerning the new quarter. Dr. T. L. Comparette made a few remarks, taking up from another standpoint the discussion of the new coinage. He was present officially by direction of the Directors of the Mint, and displayed a number of plaster casts of original models as well as large bronze working models of the new pieces. The Society also had on hand an interesting exhibit of the new dimes, quarters and one-half dollars and specimens of the old design for comparison, as well as other works of the artists, Messrs. Weinman and McNeil.

New York Numismatic Club

Regular meeting was held at the Park Avenue Hotel, Friday evening, January 12, 1917; President Boyd presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Beatty, Beesley, Belden, Boyd, Butler, Elder, Frey, Heaton, Newell, Proskey, Reilly, Saltus, Smith, Swanson, Valentine, Wood and Wormser.

After the roll call the minutes of the last meeting were read, with corrections to the effect that Mr. Kohler had acted as Secretary Pro Tem, and that the Publicity Committee had been abolished.

The Secretary reported the receipt of a printed address delivered by Mr. Otto H. Kahn on "Art and the People," published by the New York City Shakespeare Tercentenary Celebration Committee; the receipt of two magazines; greetings from Mr. De Lagerberg, and of the contribution by Mr. Belden of his monograph on "Decorations," published in the Proceedings of the American Numismatic Society. The Secretary also reported upon the changes in membership during the year 1916.

The Treasurer submitted an annual report for 1916.

The Committee to consider a new meeting place reported having visited the Hotel Marlborough and the Breslin, and reported in favor of continuing at the Park Avenue Hotel, Mr. Proskey having especially favored such a report.

President Boyd made the following appointments as members of standing committees for the year:

Paper Money Committee: Dr. D. W. Valentine, Chairman; David Proskey and Elliot Smith.

Store Card Committee: Howland Wood, Chairman; David Proskey, Edgar H. Adams and Wayte Raymond.

For Curator, Thomas L. Elder.

A report was also received from the Curator, Mr. Elder.

The subject announced for the next meeting is "Political Medals of Webster, Clay, Tilden and Hayes."

Mr. Von Lieven was unanimously elected to membership, the Secretary being empowered to cast one ballot.

Dr. Valentine, in behalf of the Publication Committee, reported that a report would be issued for the year 1916.

Mr. Frey also reported briefly, as Chairman of the new Publication Committee.

A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Belden for his valuable contribution to the library of the Club.

Greetings were extended to our new member, Mr. Saltus.

Mr. Heaton read a very interesting report of a robbery which took place in April, 1796, when a number of coins and medals, belonging to the Tammany Museum in New York, were stolen, and all the printers in the United States were requested to republish this news item.

Mr. Wormser told of having attended an interesting meeting of Philatelists at the Collectors Club, and this was followed by a very illuminating discussion comparing the collecting of stamps and the collecting of coins, with some inside information furnished by Mr. Proskey.

The following were the exhibits at the meeting by Mr. Proskey: A number of New York tokens: James D. Vail, 1868, Real estate and insurance, Seventh Presbyterian Church, J. T. Wilde, no date; David Close, Clothing; 1904, fiftieth anniversary United States Express Co.

In connection with the subject of the evening, **"Decorations,"** the following exhibits were shown by Mr. Butler: A placque of the Papal order of St. Sylvester, of the Golden Spur; The Legion of Honor of Napoleon III.

By Mr. Proskey: A very large collection of Decorations as follows:

AUSTRIA, Order of Maria Theresa; Cross of gold with ribbon (highest order of Austria); Order of the Iron Crown, Eagle on Crown, gold, with ribbon (limited to 100); Order of Francis-Joseph, Cross of gold, with ribbon.

PAPAL, Order of St. John of Jerusalem & Malta; Cross of gold with fleur de lis in angles.

BADEN, Order of the Lion of Zaehringen; Cross of gold with ribbon.

BAVARIA, Royal Order of Military Merit; Cross of gold with ribbon.

BELGIUM, Order of Military Merit; Cross of silver gilt, with ribbon; Order of Leopold, Cross of gold and silver, with ribbon.

CHILE, Peruvian Campaign; Cross of silver, with two battle bars on ribbon.

DAHOMEY, Order of the Black Star; Cross of silver. King Toffa, ribbons.

FRANCE, Order of St. Louis; Cross of gold with ribbon. Order of the Lily; Star of silver, with gold center, with ribbon, (Louis XVIII, 1814-15). Legion of Honor; Cross of silver, with gold center, Napoleon 1st. Consul, 1802, Republic flags, with ribbon. Order of the Legion of Honor; Cross of gold with ribbon, Napoleon portrait. St. Helena Medal, Napoleon I., bronze, with ribbon, (small size).

GREECE, Order of the Redeemer; Cross of gold and silver with ribbon, King Otho type.

HANOVER, Order of Ernest Augustus; Cross of gold and silver, with ribbon.

HESSEN, Order of the Golden Lion; Cross of gold, with ribbon, (41 members, nobility).

ITALY, Order of the Iron Crown; Eagle and Crown of silver, with ribbon, under Napoleon I. Order of the Crown; Cross of gold (Commander), with ribbon. Order of St. Maurice and Lazarus; Cross of gold with ribbon; Knights Cross.

JAPAN, Order of the Eastern Sun; Blazing Sun of gold, with ribbon. Order of the Sacred Treasure; Cross of gold and silver, with ribbon.

LUCCA, Order of St. George; Cross of gold and silver, with ribbon; Charles Louis, 1833.

MEXICO, Order of Our Lady of Guadalupe; Cross of gold, with ribbon (Maximilian).

MONACO, Order of St. Charles; Cross of gold, with ribbon.

OLDENBURG, Order of Peter Frederick Louis; Cross of silver, with ribbons; Capitulars 2nd class.

PAPAL STATES, Order of St. Sylvester of Golden Spur; Cross of silver gilt, with ribbon. Order of St. Sylvester; Cross of gold, with ribbon. St. Peter's Cross; silver, with battle bars for Ancona and Cel. Fidardo, with ribbon.

PORTUGAL, Military Order of Christ; Cross of gold and silver, with ribbon (open only to Catholic Nobles). Order of Our Lady of Villa-Viciosa; Star of gold, with ribbon (limited to 100 Chevaliers, Nobles only). Order of the Tower and Sword; Star of gold, with ribbon.

PRUSSIA, Order of the Red Eagle; Cross of silver, with ribbon. Order of the Royal Crown; Cross of gold, with ribbon. Order of the House of Hohenzollern; Eagle of silver, with ribbon. Order of St. John of Jerusalem; Grand Cross of gold, with ribbon. Order of the Iron Cross, Second Class, silver and iron, with ribbon.

ROUMANIA, Order of the Crown; Cross of gold and silver gilt, with ribbon. Order of the Star; Cross of silver gilt, with ribbon.

RUSSIA, Order of St. Alexander Newsky; Grand Cross of gold, with ribbon (open to none below Major General). Order of St. Anne; Cross of gold, with ribbon. Order of St. Vladimir; Cross of gold, with ribbon. Order of St. Stanislaus; Cross of gold, with ribbon.

SAXONY, Order of Albert the Valorous; Cross of gold, with ribbon. Order of Albert the Valorous; Silver Medal, oval, with ribbon.

SAXE-GOTHA-ALTENBURG, Order of Saxe-Ernest; Cross of silver, with gold center, with ribbon.

SAXE-WEIMER-EISENACH, Order of the Vigilance of the White Falcon; Cross of gold, with ribbon (limited to 75).

SERVIA, Order of Takova; cross of silver-gilt, with ribbon; Milan Obrenovitch III.

SICILY, Order of Francis I.; Cross of gold, with ribbon.

SPAIN, Order of Charles III.; Cross of silver-gilt with gold center, with ribbon. Royal American Order of Isabella Catolica; Cross of gold, with ribbon.

SWEDEN, Order of Vasa; Cross of gold, with ribbon. Order of the Sword; Cross of gold, with ribbon.

TURKEY, Order of the Medjidie; Star of silver with gold center, with ribbon.

VENEZUELA, Order of the Liberator; oval Star of silver with gold center, with ribbon.

ANHALT, Order of Albert the Bear; oval silver, with ribbon.

FRANCE, Order of the Legion of Honor; Cross of silver with gold center (Henry IV. bust, under Louis Philippe 1848), with ribbon. Order of the Legion of Honor; Cross of silver with gold center (head of Republic, 1870), with ribbon.

HANOVER, Order of St. George (or Guelphic Order); Cross of silver, with ribbon; Ernest, Aug. 1839.

NORWAY, Order of St. Olaf; Cross of gold, with ribbon (limited to 46 Knights).

DENMARK, Order of the Dannebrog; Cross of gold, with ribbon (under Christian VIII).

INDIA, Victorian Medal of 1877, of silver.(given only to one officer in a regiment).

SIAM, Science & Art; Medal of fine gold, with ribbon. From Frank Vincent (only two ever given foreigners).

SPAIN, Royal American Order of Isabella Catolica; Grand Cross of gold and silver, with ribbon. Military Order of Isabella II., 1835; Cross of gold,

with ribbon. Order (?), "Clero Castrense," Commander's Placque of gold and silver.

SWEDEN, Order of Vasa; Cross of gold, with crowns in angles.

UNITED STATES, Society of Colonial Wars; Stars of gold, with ribbon.

VENEZUELA, Order of the Liberator; Commander's Star, gold and silver. Order of the Liberator; Grand Commander's Placque, in gold and silver.

ZANZIBAR, Order of the Brilliant Star; Cross of gold and silver, with ribbon.

MORITZ WORMSER, Secretary.

Rochester Numismatic Association

Hotel Rochester, Tuesday evening, January 2, 1917.

The 111th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association called to order by Vice President H. H. Yawger. Members present: Messrs. Woolsey, Kaufman, Raymond, Handler, French, Gillette, Maunovry, Woodbury, Putnam, Simmonds, Bostwick, L. G. Amberg, Loizeau, Ballard, Horner, Borradaile, Yawger, Stanley, King, Koeb, Bauer, W. H. Amberg, Tillotson.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Dinner Committee reported everything arranged and in order.

The Vice President appointed Messrs. Stanley and W. H. Amberg a committee to select and purchase a gift to be presented to Mr. Thos. J. Murphy, manager of the Hotel Rochester.

There was some discussion as to the price per plate for the dinner, but motion was finally made and carried that the price shall remain as originally planned, $3.00 per plate.

Mr. Lee M. Clarke, who has removed to Washington, sent in his resignation and motion was carried that it be accepted.

Dr. French, our first President, was unanimously elected toastmaster for the dinner on January 16th.

The Medal Committee was empowered to order fifty-five bronze and five silver medals of the new design.

After a lively discussion of the dinner arrangements it was decided to leave everything in the hands of the Dinner Committee.

The meeting adjourned somewhat earlier than usual on account of the auction sale of American silver and copper pieces, held by Mr. Geo. J. Bauer.

SIGMUND HANDLER, Secretary.

Washing Machine to Clean Silver Coins

Washington, Jan. 10.—Director of the Mint Von Engelken is experimenting with a coin washing machine, designed to clean silver coins, much after the manner that paper money is laundered at present. The machine is largely Von Engelken's invention and is designed also to dry and count the coins.

Two of them, it is believed, would be sufficient to care for all the dirty coins in the country.

Fifth Annual Dinner of the Rochester Numismatic Association

The fifth annual dinner of the Rochester Numismatic Association was held at the Hotel Rochester on Tuesday evening, January 16th, in the rooms of the Rochester Ad Club, which were loaned them for the occasion.

The large room in which the dinner was served had recently been handsomely re-decorated, and when the sixty-odd members of the Association and their wives and friends who had been invited were seated, it made a very pleasing picture, the tables being lavishly decorated with ferns and yellow jonquils which were furnished by ex-President F. B. King. At each plate was placed a menu and song sheet containing parodies on popular songs, while the ladies were much pleased to see the favors provided for them, a box of Martha Washington bonbons.

The music was furnished by Moll's Orchestra, and was excellent, while Mr. Stanley led the songs, the parodies on popular members of the Association set to various tunes being much enjoyed by everybody. Mr. Hawkins added much to the pleasure of the evening by the solos he sang, the best of which was "The Trumpeter," which was exceptionally well suited to his powerful voice.

The feature of the evening was the address given by Dr. Jeremiah Zimmerman, of the faculty of Syracuse University. Dr. Zimmérman occupies the only chair of numismatics in the United States, and is widely famed for his productive travels in the countries of the Old World.

"World Wide Travels" was the subject of the Doctor's talk, and although the hour was growing quite late by the time he was introduced, time was forgotten in listening to the interesting things he told, and, like "Oliver Twist," his audience wished for more.

His hearers were transported with him, in imagination, to the Land of the Midnight Sun, to far-away India, into the tombs of the Pharaohs in Egypt containing the mummies of monarchs buried more than five thousand years ago. The speaker had the faculty of making his subject so vitally interesting that his hearers were left with a sincere wish that they, too, might at some time view the wonders he so ably described.

Cleverly interwoven into his descriptions were instances illustrating the universal brotherhood of man, in which Dr. Zimmerman is a firm believer, his experiences showing him that this brotherhood is to be found in the most unlikely soil.

In short, as we cannot give the Doctor's address verbatim, we will not attempt to give a short sketch of it, as it was all so good it would be spoiled by leaving out any part of it. Will simply say that all who were present were united in their expressions of delight, and in hoping that Doctor Zimmerman would again favor them on the occasion of their next year's dinner. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded him after the close of his talk.

Mr. Wayte Raymond of New York was the only out-of-town guest on this occasion, and the members of the Association were greatly pleased to see him, and to know he would come such a distance to be with them at the dinner.

Letters of regret at not being able to attend the dinner were sent by the following: Mr. H. O. Granberg, President of the A. N. A.; Messrs. E. H. Adams, Waldo C. Moore, J. M. Henderson, A. P. Little, Geo. G. Emrich, B. Max Mehl, Howard R. Newcomb, Henry Chapman, W. D. Horstmann, E. H. Hawkins, C. F. Clarke, Judson Brenner.

Mr. Fred E. Merritt, the new President of the Association, presided, and introduced Dr. Geo. P. French, a Past-President, as toastmaster. Dr. French took advantage of his position to hand out compliments(?) right and left to his friends in the Association. Some of these were presented in the form of bogus letters which the Doctor claimed he had had handed to him to be read at the dinner, and turned out to be verses he himself had written, and which caused considerable laughter at the expense of the Doctor's victims.

Dr. French did not escape entirely himself, one of the members quietly getting back at him with a few pointed remarks, calculated to get under his skin, and which did not fail of their object.

A short Memorial Service was held in honor of Mr. Robert J. Moore, one of the members of the R. N. A., who died last December.

Mr. F. B. King, in behalf of the R. N. A., presented to Mr. T. J. Murphy, the manager of the Hotel Rochester, a watch fob made of a mounted gold coin, in slight token of their appreciation of the many favors extended them at their meetings during the year.

Mr. E. D. Putnam, who is Curator of the Rochester Municipal Museum, spoke briefly of the R. N. A. exhibit at the Municipal Museum, stating that he hoped that some time soon a room would be provided to be devoted exclusively to numismatic and philatelic displays, and that this room would be safeguarded in every way and a watchman provided, so that it would be safe to leave any collection there, on loan or otherwise.

Mr. J. A. Koeb, who is the designer and engraver of the various Anniversary Medals gotten out by the Association, introduced the new medal, bearing the likeness of Past-President F. B. King, giving a short talk on how the custom of issuing a new medal each year originated. This last one is beautifully engraved and is, if possible, even finer than its predecessors.

A photograph of the diners was taken by Mr. Bunnell, a change being made by the guests being posed in a large group instead of being seated at the tables, and this resulted in a much better picture of each individual.

The Bausch & Lomb Optical Company kindly loaned the R. N. A. a balopticon machine, which was splendidly fitted to the purpose of exhibiting coins by throwing the likenesses of them on a screen, so they could be seen to very good advantage by all. Mr. Bunnell operated the machine, showing Mr. G. J. Bauer's collection of Roman and Greek Coins, many of them from before the Christian Era, while Mr. Bauer gave a description of each coin as it was shown.

Finally, at a very late hour, the guests reluctantly wended their ways homeward, everybody voting the evening an unqualified success.

NEW GERMAN COINAGE FOR POLAND.

An order has been issued creating the Polish State Credit bank, which will shortly issue new paper currency in Polish marks of a value equivalent to German marks and guaranteed by the German government.

Pacific Coast Numismatic Society

The nineteenth meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was held on December 19, 1916, at the office of its President, 402 Board of Trade Building, San Francisco. Meeting called to order by the President, Fred T. Huddart. Members present: Messrs. Huddart, Hill, Reimers, Sherow, Beardslee, Landecker, Wilson, and Steinman. Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Fred T. Huddart gave an interesting talk on the history of California Pioneer coins.

Upon motion of Beardslee, seconded by Mr. Sherow, it was unanimously carried that the dinner committee, Messrs. Huddart and Steinman, be commended for the successful Annual Banquet held at the Union League Club, and that the committee be discharged.

A letter was read from Mr. Farran Zerbe, wishing his fellow members a successful and happy New Year.

Mr. O. A. Rouleau's petition for membership in the Society was acted upon favorably.

The Secretary read the financial report for the year.

Further business was dispensed with in order to exhibit the members' coins.

Mr. John Scott Wilson showed a collection of ten Washington coins, all in nearly uncirculated condition.

Mr. O. G. Beardslee exhibited a collection of coins of the smallest denominations.

Mr. I. Leland Steinman showed a 20 Franc piece of Chas. III. of Monaco, 1878; a 20 Franc piece of Jos. Napoleon, Spanish Indies, 1809; a 10 Franc piece of Louis Napoleon, Holland, 1809; a 20 Franc piece of Louis XVI., 1786; a 20 Franc piece of Louis XVIII., 1814, and a large silver coin of Philistis, wife of Hiero II., Sicilian, 270-216 B. C. All these coins were in excellent state of preservation.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the President or Secretary. I. LELAND STEINMAN, Secretary.

U. S. Assembling Paper Money of All Issues

Washington, Nov. 4.—Specimens of paper money of every available issue ever made by the United States are being assembled by experts of the Treasury Department, and will be mounted in five great volumes. The collection's face value will reach approximately $100,000, but its value from a numismatic standpoint will be practically inestimable.

Two volumes have been arranged, the first containing all issues of United States currency; second, the issues of national bank notes; a third will contain State currency, and a fifth probably will be used to display currency issued and to be issued under the Federal Reserve System.

—Daily Trade Record.

Unique Gold Coin of Porto Rico

One of our American collectors possesses a gold coin issued in Porto Rico which may be unique. At least nothing has been published concerning this type in gold, so far as we know, nor do we know of any other gold coins issued in Porto Rico. It is a cast piece of exactly the diameter of a United States quarter dollar and weighs 5½ pennyweights.

The obverse shows a well executed head of Ferdinand VI of Spain and the legend FERDI. VI. DG. HIS. ET. IND. REX., while the reverse has PORTVS DIVES on the upper border and AN. 1747 in exergue. The reverse device is a lamb passant, bearing a cross and palm branch. This is rather crudely executed, as is all the lettering.

Herrara, in "Medallas de Proclamaciones," illustrates and describes this piece in silver and it is possible that several pieces were issued from the same mold, in gold, for officials or important persons in Porto Rico.

Coinage for 1916

	Philadelphia	Denver	San Francisco
Double Eagles			796,000
Eagles			135,000
Half Eagles			240,000
Quarter Eagles			
McKinley Dollars	20,026		
Half Dollar, Old Design			
Half Dollar, New Design	608,000	1,014,400	508,000
Quarter Dollar, Old Design	1,788,000	6,540,800	
Quarter Dollar, New Design	52,000		
Dime, Old Design	18,490,000		5,820,000
Dime, New Design	22,180,000	264,000	10,450,000
Nickels	63,498,066	13,333,000	11,860,000
Cents	131,833,677	35,956,000	22,510,000

Government to Resume Issuing Greenback Bills

Washington, Jan. 10.—A new issue of the $1 and $2 greenbacks of civil war days, discontinued more than thirty years ago, will be put into circulation probably after February 1, displacing similar United States notes of larger denomination, to provide relief from the unprecedented demand for small

paper money. The treasury department announced tonight that the issue had been decided on because silver certificates, the ordinary bills of $1 and $2 denomination, could not be issued under the law in sufficient quantities to meet the demand.

A limit of $346,681,016 to the amount of outstanding federal notes was fixed by law in 1878 after the greenbacks had become an issue in politics and had resulted in the birth of a new national party backed largely by the farmers of the West and South. No greenbacks have been issued since 1885, and the amount of outstanding $1 and $2 notes of that variety now is slightly over three million dollars.

There is, however, $102,445,300 outstanding in United States notes of $10 denomination and higher, and a portion of these will be retired and cancelled to meet the new issue of smaller denominations.

"The demand for paper currency of the smaller denominations," said the department's announcement, "has always been regarded by the treasury as an index to business conditions. For many months there has been a constantly growing demand for $1 and $2 bills, until now it is impossible to meet the country's needs in this respect by means of silver certificates, which for more than thirty years have been the only form of paper currency issued in $1 and $2 denominations."

Many Names For Money

The immense number of names for that, the love of which Paul assures Timothy is the root of all evil, is not, therefore, strange when the universal desirability and usefulness of the article in question are considered. It is, however, remarkable how, in nearly every case, the name bestowed on the medium of trade is, or at that time was, a slang or cant expression. Even the word gold was once undoubtedly slang, for, whether it be derived from the old German or old Celtic, in the one case it means "the yellow," in the other "the bright," and only by a figure of speech could it have been used as a noun to designate the precious metal.

The name dollar was once slang, being applied to the ounce pieces coined by a certain German Count Joachim, who, in a thal, or valley, in his rather limited dominions, had a silver mine. The pieces became well known throughout Germany, and, in allusion to the place where the silver was mined, they were called "thalers" or "yelleyers." The name proved popular, was generally adopted, and finally emigrated to England, where they became "dollars," and was in common use as early as the time of Shakespeare, in whose plays it is once or twice found. The English pound was originally what its name implies, a pound of silver, which was divided by weight into twenty portions, each of which was called a shilling, from an old Saxon or German word signifying to weigh. A slang name for the German traders in the Saxon and early English days was esterling, and, as their money was the best in Western Europe, esterling silver represented the purest kind, and by and by, shortened to sterling, was applied to English coin of the required standard of weight and quality. The franc was originally the coin of the Franks of French, a name that seems to have been bestowed upon it in some other country than France, and adopted there after it had become familiarized by use abroad.

—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The National McKinley Birthplace Memorial Association

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The Trustees of The National McKinley Birthplace Memorial Association take this method of informing the subscribers to the Building and Endowment fund, the general public and others interested, that the McKinley SOUVENIR GOLD DOLLARS, authorized by Act of Congress February 23rd, 1916, are now available. A copy of this Act is printed in full below.

At a meeting of the Trustees and Building Committee, the price for the Souvenir Dollars was fixed at Three Dollars for single specimens and up to ten, and for ten or more the price was fixed at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents each. The prices named are without discount and include the expense of shipment by registered mail.

We are particularly anxious that the Banks, both State and National, and Numismatists aid us in disposing of these coins. Remittances may be made to

J. G. BUTLER, JR., President.
Youngstown, Ohio.

Copy of Act—

An Act for the coinage of a McKinley Souvenir Gold Dollar, in commemoration of the erection of a memorial to William McKinley, late President of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of aiding in defraying the cost of completing in a suitable manner the work of erecting a memorial in the city of Niles, Ohio, to William McKinley, late President of the United States of America, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be and is hereby authorized to purchase in the market so much gold bullion as may be necessary for the purpose herein provided for, from which there shall be coined at the United States Mint, Philadelphia, standard gold dollars of the legal weight and fineness, to the number of not exceeding one hundred thousand pieces, to be known as the McKinley souvenir dollars, struck in commemoration of the erection of a memorial to William McKinley, late President of the United States of America, in the city of Niles, Ohio, his birthplace, the devices and designs upon which coins shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and all provisions of law relative to the coinage and legal-tender quality of the standard gold dollar shall be applicable to the coins issued under this Act, and when so coined said souvenir dollars shall be delivered, in suitable parcels, at par, and without cost to the United States, to the National McKinley Birthplace Memorial Association and the dies shall be destroyed.

THOS. R. MARSHALL,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

CHAMP CLARK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved—
23rd of February, 1916.
WOODROW WILSON.

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Devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money

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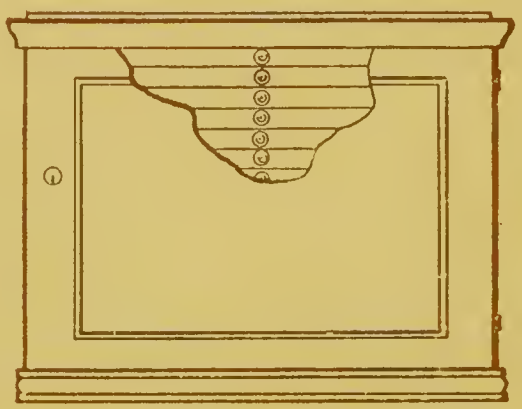

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With the Editor

THE A. N. A. AND A. N. S. CONFERENCE IN NEW YORK.

The Conference held by the A. N. A. and A. N. S. officials in New York framed several rules that should be of value to all interested in numismatics, collectors and dealers alike. The interests of both classes are identical, and any course of conduct that injures one injures the other, and numismatics generally. Doubtless there are some faults to be found with both collectors and dealers, but the honest dealer and cataloguer is careful about describing the condition of coins offered in his sales. Collectors sending bids for a sale are really acting as a jury, and nothing is to be gained by deceiving them. The worst and most foolish thing a cataloger can possibly do is to act in a manner that will lose him the confidence of his clients, and persistent false statements regarding the condition of coins offered in a sale will soon bring about this result. Some few collectors make the error of expecting a coin to be in finer condition than that stated, forgetting that there are three higher grades of condition than fine. A coin may be fine, very fine, extremely fine, or proof. There is also, unfortunately, a certain class of men who seem to believe that the pen is mightier than the sword, and they dip their weapon in poisonous ink and gall, and send their slanders through the mail. These men cause more trouble than any others. No one's character or reputation is safe from their deadly submarine attacks. Collectors and dealers alike suffer for a time—but not for long. Numismatists are quick at coming to a conclusion, and it is not in favor of these epistolary experts.

Canadian Coins Issued Under the French Regime

A Canadian correspondent, endorsing our recent note concerning the necessity of every collector having a numismatic library, says: "I got recently a copy of E. Zay's 'Coins of the French Colonies,' and though I find myself rustier in my French than I was some years ago, I have been able to dig out some interesting facts. Breton 508 and 509, I have always supposed were Canadian in any date from 1738 to 1759, when Canada was ceded by the French, and M. Zay confirms my opinion by implication. Also in a note deal-

ing with these coins he gives a place in the Canadian series to a coin I have for a long time suspected of being entitled to such a place. It is a thirty deniers of 1710. Obverse, L L addorsed and crowned, with legend and date. Reverse, a square cross with fleur de lis in the angles and legend surrounding. It was authorized by Royal Order in Council, just as B. 508 and 509 were. It was called a Mousquetaire and was reduced by Order in Council of 1738 to eighteen deniers and, by an ordinance of Beauharnois and Hocquart (the Governor General and the Intendant) in 1744, its value in this colony (Canada) was fixed at the same sum. Zay says that Canada was abundantly supplied with them, but I have met with only one specimen in my numismatic peregrinations, and that was back in 1891.

"From this book, too, I learn for the first time that the allusion in 'Non Inferiora Metallis' (Not inferior to metals) on Breton 514, was to the beaver's teeth as tools of their trade."

While the thirty deniers mentioned by our correspondent may be seldom found in Canadian collections, it is frequently met with in lots consisting of French coins of that period. There seems no doubt that its circulation was properly authorized in Canada, and we see no reason why it should not be given a place in the Canadian series.

Coins and How to Keep Them

A Western correspondent, referring to "The Question Box" in last month's issue, states that he has found the envelope system the most convenient for his purpose. He writes as follows: "I keep all my coins in envelopes. I have over twelve hundred in two drawers 9x15 inches each, and I find them very convenient of access that way. I divided each drawer into seven rows, and use the two-inch square envelopes. Each row of nine inches in length will contain about one hundred coins. On each envelope I enter the date bought, from whom, and the price paid and other necessary notes. This is the only possible way one can keep track of the particular variety of coin enveloped. When kept in their proper order it is no trouble whatever to lay my hand at once on any coin required. I also keep my duplicates in order of series in boxes—all, of course, enveloped."

There is no doubt a considerable diversity of opinion among collectors as to exactly which is the best way to keep coins. A great deal depends on the collector and the exact coins he collects. What may suit one man's requirements may not suit another, and what may be the best possible way to keep one series may not suit another. One thing we do know—it is tedious work looking over a collection when every coin is enveloped. Too much time is taken up in removing and returning each coin to its proper envelope. The condition of one hundred coins on a tray can be noted in far less time than would be required if each were enveloped. The envelope system has its great advantages as well as its drawbacks. For the all-round, general collector, a combination cabinet containing both drawers and trays might be the best.

Roman Colonial Bronze of Alexandria

It is interesting to compare the type of eagle found on the small bronze of Alexandria with those of our new half and quarter dollars. The small, thick series issued by the Roman Emperors from this mint show the eagle in various attitudes. Generally bearing a wreath in its beak, it shows a desire for Peace. At times it is seen standing on a thunderbolt, a gentle hint that it is prepared for any emergency that may arise. Sometitmes it is looking straight ahead—sometimes behind, while on others it stands between two military standards, always prepared and mostly bearing the wreath. Perhaps the wreath represents Victory rather than Peace.

Jupiter is also seen with his eagle. On some he is holding a trophy and trampling on a serpent. Serapis, the great Egyptian divinity of the Ptolemaic age, is very like Zeus (Jupiter), but his head is always surmounted by a lofty modius (a measure for corn). There were other types issued from this mint. Dikaiosyne (Justice) with her scales; Nikephoros, the bringer of Victory, Euthenia or Homonoia, with the cornucopiae stands for Abundance, and Eirene represents Peace. Practically all these female figures represent the great Egyptian goddess Isis in different attributes.

Hercules with his club gives variety to this series, which is most interesting from all points of view, and what is more important to the young collector, moderate in cost.

What's In a Name?

Europe signifies a country of white complexion, so named because the inhabitants were of a lighter complexion than those of Asia and Africa. Asia signifies between, or in the middle, from the fact that geographers place it between Europe and Africa. Africa signifies a land of corn and ears. It was celebrated for its abundance of corn and all sorts of grain.

Siberia signifies thrifty or dry—very appropriate; Spain a country of rabbits of conios. It was once so infested with these animals that it sued Augustus for an army to destroy them. Italy, a country of pitch, from its yielding great quantities of black pitch. Calabria, also, for the same reason. Gaul, modern France, signifies yellow haired, as yellow hair characterized its inhabitants. The English or Caledonia is a high hill. This was a rugged, mountainous province in Scotland.

Hibernia is utmost, or last habitation, for beyond this to the westward the Phœnicians never extended their voyages. Britain, the country of tin, great quantities being found on it and adjacent islands. The Greeks called it Albion, which signifies in the Phœnician tongue either white or high mountain, from the whiteness of its shores or the high rocks on the western coast. Corsica, a woody place.

Sardinia signifies footsteps of men, which it resembles. Syracuse, bad flavor, so called from the unwholesome marsh on which it stood. Rhodes, serpents or dragons, which are produced in abundance. Sicily, the country of grapes. Scylla, the whirlpool of destruction. Ætna signifies a furnace, dark or smoky.

—Jewish Times.

The Men Who Designed Our New Coins

ADOLPH WEINMAN, DESIGNER OF THE NEW DIME

Last December the new dime appeared. The designer of this coin is Adolph Alexander Weinman, who is also the author of the design for the new half dollar. He is a native of Germany, but he has lived in this country for many years, and has executed many pieces of statuary. He made the Lincoln memorial for Hodgdensville, Ky., and the Lincoln statue for the State Capitol of Kentucky. His sculptures ornament the facade of the new Municipal Building in New York.

Many years ago when Mr. Burehard was Director of the Mint, Richard Watson Gilder, Augustus St. Gaudens and Alexander W. Drake, Art Editor of the Century, went to Washington to urge changes in our coins. They had been impressed with the lack of artistic ability shown in the coins and felt that the coinage of a country should reflect the highest ability of the nation. As illustrative of their wish, Saint Gaudens took with him some of the beautiful old Grecian and Roman coins and also some French coins of a later date. Their arguments seemed to have little immediate effect, but the leaven eventually brought results.

During the last fifteen years, and especially the last five, there have been many beautiful additions to our currency. Saint Gaudens himself designed the ten and twenty dollar gold pieces and Bela Pratt the five dollar gold pieces. At the time of the Panama-Pacific Exposition there were special issues, namely, of forty dollar octagonal shaped pieces, designed by Aitken, and of one dollar gold pieces executed by Charles Kelek.

But the average person does not handle frequently these beautiful gold

pieces. They are chosen for wedding, birthday and holiday gifts. In the every day routine of life the five lowest pieces of currency are what we depend on. And new designs are now to be seen here. Most of us are familiar with the Lincoln penny, but perhaps know less about the interesting sculptor, Victor Brenner. Although a Russian by birth, he is American at heart, and has shown a wonderful understanding of American character and ideals in his rendering of the great statesmen of America. His series of medallions showing Emerson, the philosopher; Lincoln, the lawyer; Evarts, the lawyer; Roosevelt, the Progressive, and John Hay, the diplomat, have been greatly admired.

A succession of bas reliefs, coins, medallions and tablets have come from his studio. The tablets have been symbolic of many of the greatest social and philanthropic activities of the decade. Among these are the seal of the Public Library in New York City, the medal for the International Congress of Hygiene anud Democracy, the Aero Club Medal, showing the heads of the two Wright brothers, and the Panama Medal, given to every worker on the canal who was employed for two consecutive years.

JAMES EARLE FRASER, DESIGNER OF THE BUFFALO NICKEL

The Buffalo nickel has been greatly admired, and is regarded as a gratifying improvement upon its predecessor. Its designer, James Earle Fraser, is a native of Minnesota; in 1898 he was the winner of the first prize for the best work of sculpture in the American Art Association of Paris. His "End of the Trail" at the Panama-Pacific Exposition was one of the most popular pieces of sculpture in the grounds. Among his other works may be mentioned the Edison medal, the Roosevelt bust in the Senate Chamber at Washington, and the monument to Bishop Potter in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York.

HERMAN ATKINS MAC NEIL, DESIGNER OF THE NEW QUARTER

The first issue of the new quarter piece appeared in January. These coins are of special interest to the friends of the designer, Herman Atkins MacNeil, who is well known as a successful and accomplished sculptor. One of his recent statutes which is attracting much attention is that of Washington, on the massive Washington arch in Washington Square, New York.

He is a great admirer of Lincoln and one of his most successful larger pieces is a statue of the gaunt leader. It was doubtless because of his long study of the martyred president that he won the contest and the right to model the Lincoln penny.

The Buffalo nickel has been greatly admired and was a pleasing contrast to the five-cent piece which had been coined for so many years. Its designer, James Earle Fraser, is a native of Minnesota and has been prominent in the art world for many years. In 1898 he was the winner of the first prize for best work of sculpture in the American Art Association in Paris, and since that time has received many prizes and medals at our various expositions. His piece, "The End of the Trail," shown at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, was remembered by thousands as one of the most interesting statues in the exhibit. He made the Edison Medal, the Roosevelt bust in the Senate Chamber at Washington, monument to Bishop Potter in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine and many other works scattered throughout the United States.

About two months ago the new dimes appeared. Those who have admired them have doubtless noticed the small "W" indicating the name of the sculptor, Adolph Alexander Weinman. Because of some United States law, only the first issue of the coins is permitted this distinguishing mark. Last month the

VICTOR BRENNER, DESIGNER OF THE LINCOLN CENT

This sculptor, although a Russian by birth, is an American at heart, and he has shown a wonderful understanding of American character and ideals in his series of medallion portraits of Lincoln, Evarts, Roosevelt, Emerson, John Hay and other eminent Americans. A succession of bas-reliefs, coins, medallions and tablets from his studio include the seal of the New York Public Library, the medal of the International Congress of Hygiene and Democracy, the Aero Club medal (showing the heads of the Wright brothers), and the Panama medal given to every worker on the canal who was employed for two consecutive years.

new half dollar has appeared, designed by the same sculptor. Mr. Weinman was born in Germany, but has lived in this country for many years and has executed many groups of statuary, especially memorial pieces, that are scattered through the country. There is hardly a great park or city of the country but has some of his handiwork. He made the Lincoln Memorial for Hodgenville, Kentucky, and the Lincoln statue for the state capitol of Kentucky. His sculptures ornament the facade of the new Municipal Building in New York City. His studio and home are in old Chelsea Village section of New York City. He is devoted to his children, and, in contradiction of the theory that an artist is not domestic, his home life is ideal.

The new quarters have appeared, designed by Hermon Atkins MacNeil. He has been associated with the art world of America for a number of years, both as instructor and sculptor of many statues, medals, etc. Those who visited the Chicago Exposition or those held in Panama, Charlestown, or Buffalo will recall his work. He is equally well known in France and did much decorative work for the Paris Exposition.

One of his recent statutes that has attracted much attention from the many thousands who visit New York is the statue of General Washington on the Washington Arch. For many years the beautiful arch which stands in historic Washington Square has been unadorned by the statues its designer planned. The pedestals were there, but served only as seats for weary pedestrians. It was therefore a delight when one statue was placed in position a short time ago. It shows the great leader wrapped in his military cloak, as he must have stood many days at Valley Forge.

MacNeil has found a roof studio in the heart of New York, but high above the dirt and noise of the street. Here he worked on the design for the new quarter.

THE LARGEST GOLD COIN.

The largest gold coin now in circulation is said to be the gold ingot or "loof" of Anam, a French colony of Eastern Asia. It is a flat round gold piece, and on it is written in India ink its value, which is about $220.

The next sized coin to this valuable but extremely awkward one is the "obang" of Japan, which is worth about $55; and next comes the "benda" of Ashantee, which represents a value of about $49.

The California $50 gold piece is worth about the same as the "benda."

The heaviest silver coin in the world also belongs to Anam, where the silver ingot is worth about $15; then comes the Chinese "tael," and then the Austrian double thaler.

GOVERNMENT TO SELL PHILIPPINE PESOS.

Manila, January 29.—A bill has been introduced in the Legislature authorizing the sale of 10,000,000 silver pesos now held in the Government vaults at Corregidor, at a profit of $1,250,000. The bill, which seems certain of passage, means that hereafter the island's silver certificates will be guaranteed by gold. After passage the bill will go to President Wilson for approval.

The Question Box

Millions for Defense—Not One Cent for Tribute.

A correspondent asks us two questions. The first is: "What is the origin of the legend, 'Millions for defense—not one cent for tribute,' found on so many of our Hard Times Tokens?"

There are two explanations of this legend. At the time of issue of these tokens, it was undoubtedly used as a political cry—a call for "Preparedness" that was sweeping through the land. The United States was then, as now, not altogether satisfied with the condition of her navy. Political war-cries may change from time to time, and some go out of use for years; but, like the fashions of our grandmothers, they come into favor again after a rest of years.

One explanation is that some hundred and twenty years ago, shortly after the United States had won their independence from Great Britain, the U. S. merchant ship Dauphin, of Philadelphia, was captured by a warship of Algiers, and her passengers and crew thrown into prison to await an exorbitant ransom. Shortly after this, two other American ships, the Maria of Boston and the Minerva of New York, were captured in the Mediterranean, and their crews met the same fate. This made a total of over one hundred American citizens in danger of being sold into slavery—a fate worse than death in that country and period.

The United States had not at that time the magnificent navy she has today. In fact, they had not one single ship to protect their commerce. The "Peace at any price" policy was the cause of this. Congress, rather than embark on a ship-building policy of preparation, chose rather to resort to the plan of paying an annual tribute to the semi-barbarous Algerian pirates in order to procure immunity from capture in the Mediterranean for our ships. A payment by our government of $60,000 purchased the freedom of some twenty odd captives. The balance were either ransomed by their friends, or died in captivity. In a few years the "economists" in Congress were startled to find that the annual tribute paid exceeded one million dollars, and was greater than the cost of maintaining a navy. It was then that the cry, "Millions for defense—not one cent for tribute," was raised and swept alike Congress and country. The first warships built after money appropriations had been passed were the Chesapeake, Congress, Constitution, Constellation, President and the United States.

Another explanation credits the motto to C. C. Pinckney, our Minister to France in 1796. The French government that day declined to receive him—but a secret message sent to Pinckney intimated that he would be received if he paid large bribes to certain officials. Pinckney's answer was this famous legend, which has ever since remained a popular cry.

The Barbadoes Pineapple and Neptune Tokens.

The second question is: "Can you give me any information concerning the Barbadoes Pineapple and Neptune Tokens?"

In October, 1788, Sir Philip Gibbs issued the Barbadoes pineapple penny token for local circulation in that Island. These tokens were struck by the celebrated Milton of London, who followed this issue in 1792 with the penny and halfpenny tokens that have on reverse Neptune crowned and robed in his sea-chariot. This beautiful design is taken from the royal seal of the Island. The obverse designs of both issues are the same—a negro head to left, wearing a princely coronet with three ostrich feathers. Below, the legend "I SERVE." The three feathers, with the legend "ICH DIEN" (I serve) was adopted by Edward, the "Black Prince," the son of Edward III., as his crest as Prince of Wales, and is so used today. This crest commemorates the Black Prince having deplumed the helmet of the King of Bohemia in battle in France.

These tokens are found struck on both thick and thin flans, with and without collars, and are considered by many as the finest designed in the British colonial series and are general favorites with collectors.

Moses Tolanto, a merchant, issued tokens of halfpenny and farthing size. These have, on obverse, a bale of goods marked MT, with the legend MOSES TOLANTO. BARBADOES. Reverse, a barrel marked MT and the legend FREEDOM WITHOUT SLAVERY.

A curious feature of the Tolanto tokens is that some have a deep chisel mark on them, that certainly does not improve their appearance or condition. This is said to have been done by issuer as a sign that they would not—when bearing cut—be honored as good money.

THE WEIGHT OF A DOLLAR BILL.

In the Treasury at Washington recently the question came up as to the weight of a $1 bill. Scales of perfect accuracy were brought into requisition and the surprising discovery was made that twenty-seven $1 notes weighed exactly as much as a $20 gold piece. The latter just balances 540 grains. However, the bills weighed were perfectly crisp and new. Trial made with soiled notes, such as come in every day for redemption, showed that twenty-seven of them weighed considrably more than the $20 coin. Every paper dollar on its way through the world continually accumulates dirt, perspiration and grease, so that after a year of use it is perceptibly heavier.

United States Mints Loses Its Chief Engraver

Under date of February 20th we received the following communication from Mr. Charles Warner, the veteran Philadelphia numismatist:

"Mr. Charles E. Barber, Chief Engraver of the United States Mints, died last Sunday afternoon very suddenly. Mr. Barber was in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

"There is no doubt but what his grand collection will be sold some day. It is said that he was the possessor of the grandest and very rarest pattern pieces that were ever known.

"Mr. George Morgan will no doubt succeed to the place of Chief Engraver."

Rochester Numismatic Association

Hotel Rochester, Rochester, N. Y., Tuesday, February 6, 1917.

The 114th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association called to order by Vice President H. H. Yawger. Members present: Messrs. Borradaile, Savage, Yawger, Emrich, Horner, Stanley, L. G. Amberg, Simmonds, Plumb, Maunovry, French, Loizeau, Gillette and Bunnell. Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

A letter from Mr. Carl Wurzbach was read, with regard to design for badge for the next A. N. A. Convention, and after considerable discussion it was decided that the Secretary write Mr. Wurzbach for more details as to how this matter should be handled. This Association wishes to go on record that on account of the next A. N. A. Convention being held in Rochester, they will be willing to pay one-half or any proportion of the expense of the badge which may be desired by the A. N. A., and will be pleased to submit a design subject to the approval of the Board of Governors.

A letter was also read from Mr. Judson Brenner, in which he explained that it was his intention to be present at the last Annual Dinner of the R. N. A., but that something unexpected turned up at the last minute which made it impossible for him to come. His letter stated also that he had arranged with the telegraph company to deliver a telegram to the R. N. A., to be read at the dinner, but in some unaccountable manner the telegram was not delivered.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, February 20, 1917.

SIGMUND HANDLER, Secretary.

Chicago Numismatic Society

The first meeting of Branch 1, A. N. A., since its reorganization was held at 143 North Dearborn street, Chicago, Wednesday, February 7. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Kelly, who acted as temporary chairman. In the election of officers which followed, T. E. Leon was elected President, and R. E. Davis Secretary and Treasurer. The first Wednesday night of each month was selected for the time of meeting...

The following exhibits were shown: By Mr. Kelly, a fine Washington medal; by Mr. Ripstra, a Lincoln placque, the dies for which were cut by the exhibitor; by Mr. Carey, some Roman Colonial copper from Spanish provinces, and an uncirculated two Mark piece of Frederick; by Mr. Leon, two pieces of siege money, one for trois livres and one for ten sous of Mayence of the period of 1793, and several pieces of scarce wild-cat currency.

The members present were Messrs. Michael, Law, Carey, Leon, Ripstra, Kelly and Davis. Mrs. Ripstra and Misses Molly and Lillian Naerup were present as visitors.

Pacific Coast Numismatic Society

The twentieth meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was held on January 24, 1917, at the office of its president, 402 Board of Trade Building, San Francisco, Cal. The meeting was called to order by the president, Fred T. Huddart. Members present: Messrs. Huddart, Hill, Reimers, Sherow, Beardslee, Brandon, Mohr, Haigh, Nygren, Wilson and Steinman.

Guests present: Mr. Mathew Anzengruber and Mr. A. Honigsberger.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Oliver G. Beardslee read an interesting paper on his three hobbies, "Books, Stamps, and Coins."

Letters were read from H. H. Yawger, F. Zerbe, and H. S. Semmel.

Mr. Huddart read an excerpt from Edgar H. Adams' Coin and Medal Bulletin describing the Pioneer California Coins which Mr .Huddart had purchased from the Society of California Pioneers.

Further business was dispensed with in order to exhibit the coins and paper money of the members.

Mr. Haigh showed a collection of crowns, double and triple crowns of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Mr. Huddart exhibited a $10.00 National Bank note with the reading on obverse and reverse facing the same.

Mr. Mohr showed a collection of the different types of the modern silver and copper coins of Germany and Austria.

The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the president or secretary. I. LELAND STEINMAN, Secretary.

New York Numismatic Club

Regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held at the Park Avenue Hotel, Friday evening, February 9, 1917, President Boyd presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Adams, Beatty, Beesley, Belden, Boyd, Butler, Elder, Frey, Heaton, Kohler, Proskey, Smith, Valentine, Wood and Wormser.

After the roll call the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary reported the receipt of one magazine and of communica-

tions from Messrs. Savage, Granberg, Saltus, and of good wishes for a happy New Year from corresponding member, Mr. Cagiati; also a communication of Mr. De Lagerberg with reports of iron coins to be used in the Scandinavian countries, the retirement of Servian money from circulation in Bulgaria, and abstracts of a report from Consul Canada at Vera Cruz, Mexico, in regard to Mexican money of the de facto government.

The Treasurer submitted a report.

The Executive Committee announced as the subject of the next meeting, "Coins and Medals of the Napoleonic Dynasty—Some Interesting South American Coins and Medals."

Dr. Valentine, in behalf of the Publication Committee, reported that he expected the printer soon to return the proof of the year book of 1916.

The Store Card Committee recommended that the President bring his collection for exhibit at one of the meetings in the near future.

The Dinner Committee reported that the details of its work were being arranged and requested an appropriation of $25.00 for the necessary general expenses, which was passed and approved by the Club.

An appropriation of $25.00 was voted the Secretary for clerical expenses.

Mr. Boyd then yielded the chair to Vice President Frey and retired from the meeting in order that the issue of the President Boyd medals might be taken into consideration.

It was finally voted that the Executive Committee have medals struck to commemorate the presidency of Mr. Boyd.

The business meeting then adjourned for the purpose of looking over the exhibits, Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers joining the meeting as guests of Mr. Smith. The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Frey: Russia, Paul Five Roubles, 1801; Peter the Great, Ducat 1712.

By Mr. Guttag: Hungary, 20 Heller in Iron, 1916. Medal 1890 International Medical Congress of Berlin. Mother Denmark Medal. Denmark 1916 One Krone, paper money.

By Mr. Wormser: Bronze Medal of Taft Inauguration. U. S. Dollars of 1796 and 1799.

By Dr. Valentine: 1891, One Dollar Bill with signature of Rosecrans and Nebeker with scalloped seal.

By Mr. Smith: A large collection of United States War Medals and Decorations, among them two of the China Expeditions with the Military Order of the Dragon, 1900. A silver medal of the City of New York to members of the Regiment of Volunteers in Mexico. Medal given to the crew of the U. S. S. S. Gloucester, consisting of Spanish Five Pesetas piece. Gold Medal of the Seventh Regiment, given for 25 years of faithful service to Mr. Smith's father; also similar Bronze Medal with gold, silver and bronze bars. Mexican War silver medal given to the Palmetto Regiment of South Carolina. A decoration of "American Veterans, Foreign Service."

The subject of the evening being "Political Medals of Webster, Clay, Tilden and Hayes," Messrs. Boyd and Proskey showed an exhibit containing a number of pieces which had never been shown before, and of which only

one or two are known, the entire exhibit in its completeness never having been duplicated or equalled.

Mr. Boyd exhibited four Tilden, four Hayes, eleven Webster and thirty Clay medals and tokens.

Mr. Proskey as usual excelled all competitors by showing the following: Deniel Webster: Large bronze medal by Wright; pewter medal, "Defender of the Constitution;" 1886 silver medal on Concord monument; two medals by Merriam; ten medals by S. H. Lovett; also large number of tokens and medals of Tilden and Hendricks, Hays and Wheeler, and Henry Clay.

MORITZ WORMSER, Secretary.

Items of Interest to the Numismatist

From 1828 to 1845 platinum coins were minted in Russia.

The first coining machine was invented by Bruchner in 1553.

Aristotle says that "money exists not by nature, but by law."

Julius Caesar was the first man to put his own image on a coin.

The notes used by the Bank of England cost exactly 1 cent each.

Wampum was adopted by the New England colonists in all their dealings with the Indians.

English coin was first made a legal tender in 1216. Before this rents had been paid in produce.

The earliest Greek coins bore a lion or tortoise on the obverse and punch marks on the reverse.

In 1237 the English coined gold pennies that weighed 1-120th of a pound and passed for 20 pence.

Baring says that in London during the crisis of 1847 it was found impossible to borrow any money whatever on a sum of £60,000 of silver.

Numismatists say that no human head was impressed on coins until after the death of Alexander the Great. All images before that were of deities.

Two hundred years ago the west coast Africans had a "money of account," the standard being a bar of iron, and anything supposed to equal its value was called a "bar."

A Jewish gerah was equal to 2.75 cents; a bekah was 27.37 cents; a silver shekel was 54.74 cents; a maneh was $27.37½; a kiddar or talent of silver was $1,642.20; a gold shekel was $8.76; a gold talent, $26,280.

During the thirteenth century the Chinese emperors made money from the inner bark of the mulberry tree, cutting it into round pieces and stamping it. To counterfeit or refuse to accept it as a legal tender was punishable by death.

—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

NEW HALVES AND QUARTERS OF 1916 NOT RARE.

Washington, January 26.—Reports reached the Treasury Department today from numerous sources that sharpers have been selling at a premium the newly designed quarters and half dollars coined in 1916, representing that the new coins are rare. To correct any impression that the coins are rare, officials today authorized the statement that 2,330,000 halves and 62,000 quarters of the new design were struck off in 1916.

NEW MELTING METHOD AT PHILADELPHIA MINT.

Washington, January 26.—An electrical melting furnace of new design, and said to do the work of nine old-style gas furnaces more cheaply and quickly, will soon be installed at the Philadelphia mint to melt copper and nickel for coinage. The old-style furnaces rarely melted more than eighty pounds at a time. The present method involves placing the metal in graphite crucibles, upon which is turned a powerful gas flame. The new furnace will introduce the heating medium into the metal itself, and, instead of a crucible, a fire-brick furnace with silicon glazing will be employed.

The European war has affected greatly the cost to the Government of melting metal, because of the difficulty in securing graphite crucibles. An inferior article, rarely lasting more than three meltings, now is being used at a cost approximately seventeen times as much as formerly.

Smaller designs of the new furnaces will be used to melt gold and silver, but these, it is thought, will not be introduced until after the copper and metal furnaces have been thoroughly tested.

THE NEW ENGLISH POUND NOTE.

The London Times, describing the new £1 note, says that it is in design an entire departure from the old, which as an artistic production it leaves far behind. Four colors are used in its production—green, brown, purple, and black. The most distinctive feature of the note is a likeness of the King, on the right hand, which at the first glance appears to be embossed, owing to the blending of its green and brown. On the left-hand side is a fine representation of St. George and the Dragon. The bar across the note, with the words "One pound," contains decorative scroll work in green and purple.

DESIGN OF NEW QUARTERS SUBJECT TO MINOR CHANGE.

Washington, February 6.—The design for the new quarters recently put into circulation may be slightly modified. Treasury officials are considering the matter on the suggestion of the designer of the coins, Herman McNeill of New York. McNeill is said to have suggested placing on the obverse side of the coin a background of stars against the figure of the eagle and slightly raising the design of the eagle. Meanwhile, however, the government will continue issuing the coin in its present design.

MORE GOLD TO BE STORED IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, January 26.—The vaults at the local mint are being enlarged for the storing of more than a billion dollars in gold bullion. Upwards of $500,000,000 in gold bricks is already in the vaults and preparations are being made to relieve the New York Sub-Treasury of about $600,000,000. None of the bullion will be converted into coins, according to Adam Joyce, Superintendent of the Mint, as there already is a surplus of gold coins in circulation.

Watch These Special Monthly Coin Offers

PLEASE NOTE: I receive and buy small lots of coins nearly every day. In order to turn them quickly, I shall offer them each month at only a nominal margin over actual cost.

Many desirable pieces may be picked up here at fair prices.

Please remember, satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

FOR THIS MONTH I OFFER

U. S. GOLD

$10.00. 1799 Large stars. Very good $15.50
1838 Very good. Scarce. High record 13.25
1841 O. Mint. Very good. Rare. High record 14.25
1861 Colorado. Clark, Gruber & Co. Fine. Rare. (Record $30)... 21.00

$5.00. 1795 Oldest date. Very good, nearly fine. Cheap at..... 17.00
1804 Double cut date. Fine. Scarce 8.25
1807 Bust to right. Fine 7.75
1810 Very good 6.90
1834 **With motto.** Beautiful uncirculated specimen 70.00
1834 Without motto. About uncirculated..... 5.50
(1834) Carolina. C. Bechtler, 134 G. 21 Carats. Plain edge. Very good, slight dent. Rare. Cheap at..... 16.00

$3.00. 1856 S. Mint. Small S. Fine..... 5.00
1869 Semi-Proof. Rare. (Record $10.00)..... 6.25
1880 Brilliant uncirculated. Scarce 5.25

$2.50. 1804 Very fine and sharp. Light scratch on Obv. Very scarce and cheap at only..... 11.25
1807 Very fine, some mint bloom. Scarce..... 12.25

Gold Dollars. 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854 small types, all very fine. Each..... 2.40
1854 Large type, 1855 O., 1857, 1861, 1862, 1873, 1874. All fine to very fine. Each 2.35
1903 Bust of McKinley. Ex. Fine 3.25
1903 Bust of Jefferson. Uncirculated 3.00
1909 Alaska gold. Miner and Pick. Very fine..... 1.75
1915 Panama-Pacific Exposition. Head of Labor. Uncirculated.... 2.10
Calif. Gold Dollar, 1853. Octagonal, milled edge. Liberty head. Uncirculated. Very choice and scarce..... 3.70
Calif. Gold Half Dollar, 1853. Liberty head. Round, milled edge. Ex. Fine. A beautiful little coin..... 1.75
Calif. Half Dollar, 1854. Octagonal. Very fine..... 1.40
Calif. Gold Quarter Dollars, round and octagonal. Unc. Each..... 1.10
Alaska, 1909. ¼ and ½ dwt. Miner and Pick. The set of two..... 1.50

UNITED STATES SILVER COINS

Dollars. 1795 Head Type. 3 leaves under wings. Very good..... 3.10
1795 As last but with 2 leaves. Plugged above head. Very good... 1.50
1795 Bust type. Very good. Scarce..... 3.10
1796 Small date, large letters. Good. Very scarce..... 2.65
1798 Large eagle. Good 2.25
1798 Large eagle. Very good 2.40
1799 Six stars facing. Good to very good..... 2.40
1800 Perfect die. Very good..... 2.55
1802 over 1801. Very good 2.55

(Continued on next page)

SPECIAL COIN OFFERS

(Continued from preceding page)

U. S. Silver Dollars—(Continued).

1836 Flying eagle, plain edge. Skilfully plugged above head; a fine job, hardly noticeable. Good. Rare and one of our most popular coins 5.00
1870 Centennial "dollar"—so-called. Liberty and sword, etc. Silver. Very good. Scarce. Record over $10.00 . . . . . 5.50
1878 Eight feathers in eagle's tail. Brilliant proof. 1.40
1877 and 1878 Trade Dollars. Good and very good. Each. 90
1894 Brilliant proof. Scarce 2.00
1896 Bryan "Dollar." Reverse, wheel showing size of U. S. Dollar. Double the weight of regular dollar. Fine. 2.80

Half Dollars. 1795 Two leaves under wing. Very good. Scarce. 2.10
1840 Drapery at elbow. About fine. Scarce. 90
1861 O. Mint. Struck by the Confederates after their seizure of the mint at New Orleans. Very fine. Sharp. 1.50
1880, 1892 Brilliant proofs. Each. 85
1915 San Francisco Exposition. Uncirculated. 1.10

Quarter Dollars. 1796 Brilliant proof. Very rare. 40.00
1796 Good to very good. Rare. 5.25
1804 About good. Very scarce. 2.25
1804 Good to very good. 3.00
1815. 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1824, 1825 and 1828. Fair to good. The lot sold as a whole for only. 3.00
1838 Liberty seated. Extremely fine. Scarce. 75
1852 O. Mint. Scarce. About good. 45
1853 **Without rays and arrows.** Good. Rare. 5.25
1853 Rays and arrows. Only year of this type. Very good. 35
1856 **S. Mint.** Good. Rare. 2.00
1831 to 1838, all dates. Fair to good. Sold as a lot for only. 2.50

Twenty Cents. 1877 Slightly dulled proof. Very rare. Record $10.00. . . 5.00
1878 Slightly dulled proof. Rare. Record about $8.00. . . . . 5.00

Dimes. 1801 Very fair, good date. Scarce date. 75
1802 Fair. Second rarest dime. Record over $40.00 for a perfect specimen 1.60
1811 Fair. Rare date 90
1821 to 1837 Fair to good. 13 pieces. Sold as one lot for only. 2.00

Five-Cent, Silver. 1800 About good. Scarce date. 80
1802 Fair to very fair, date very fair, bottom faint. The rarest half dime 75.00

Cents. 1793 Wreath. Very good. Rev. very slightly roughed. Far above the average, and cheap at. 5.25
1798 over '97. Good. 85
1803 Large 3 in date. Very rare variety. Very fair. 1.00
1804 Small die break at RTY. Very good, nearly fine for coin; surface dark and not smooth. 12.00
1793 Chain variety. Poor. 50

Colonials. 1652 Pine Tree Shilling. Good. Scarce and interesting. 5.50
1652 Oak Tree Shilling. Poor 1.50
1766 Pitt Token. "No Stamps." Scarce. 90
1722 and 1723 Woods Irish ½d. Harp to right and left. Very good. The pair for. 1.10
1721 Louisiana (French Colony), 1722 Rosa Americana Penny. Very fair. The two as a lot. 75
1794 New York Cent. Talbot, Allum & Lee. Good. 60
1783 Nova Constellatio Cent. Good. 60
Washington Double-Headed Cent. V. G., but slight nicks. 65
1791 Washington Cent. Large eagle. Military bust of Washington. "Washington President." Lettered edge. Good. Rare. 2.10
1791 Washington Cent as last, but small eagle. Very fair. Rare. . . . 2.10

(Continued on next page)

SPECIAL COIN OFFERS

(Continued from preceding page)

FOREIGN SILVER COINS

China, 1 Tael. Cast silver ingot shaped something like a boat. Scarce and very interesting $3.25
Cuba, 1915 Peso. Brilliant proof. (U. S. Standard) 1.75
Cuba, 1916 Proof set of 1c to $1. 7 pieces. All proofs 2.90
Philippine Islands, 1903 Dulled proofs, 10c, 20c, 50c and dollar. The large types. The set 1.65
Papal Crown, Clemens XI. The Pope on Throne. Good. Scarce 2.25
Spain, Ferdinand VII. Dollar, 1808. Stamped incused 1.10
France, 1871. 5 Francs. Hercules. Uncirculated 1.10
Chile, 1868 Peso. Uncirculated 90
Peru, 1874 One Sol. Uncirculated 90
China, Souvenir "dollar" of the Birth of Republic of China. Portrait of first president. Scarce 2.75
China. Dollar, Yuan Shi Ki dollar. Bust to left. Uncirculated 2.00
Mexico. Villa dollar with "Muerra Huerta" (Death to Huerta). Very fine. Rare 3.50

ANCIENT SILVER COINS

Roman Silver Denarii

Antoninus Pius, A. D. 138. Head. Rev., Warrior. Good 65
Aemilia, B. C. 54. Head of Concord. Rev., Trophy. Very good 90
Claudius, A. D. 54. Head of Emperor. Good 60
Domitian, A. D. 150. Laureated head of Emperor. Rev., Warrior 75
Diva Faustina, Senior, Wife of Antoninus Pius, A. D. 138. Fine portrait. Very fine 1.00
Furia, B. C. 53. Head of Ceres. Rev., Curule chain. Very good 1.25
Galba, A. D. 3-69. Head in high relief. Scarce. Good 80
Geta, youthful bust of Emperor. About good 50
Julia Augustus, Wife of Augustus Caesar, B. C. 40. Head to right. Rev., figure standing. Very good 85
Hadrian, A. D. 200. Laureated head of Emperor. Very good 65
Marcus Aurelius, A. D. 161-180. Head of Emperor on Obverse 75
Nero, A. D. 54-68. Head of this famous Emperor facing R. Good 1.25
Septimus Severus, A. D. 193-211. Fine portrait of the Emperor 1.10
Vespasian, A. D. 69-79. Bust of Emperor. Rev., female seated 1.20
Roman Republic, period B. C. 99. Head of Scipio Africanus. Rev., Jupiter standing between Juno and Minerva. Good 1.40

MEDALS

Lincoln Medal. Bust to right. Rev., Lincoln's Toast. Size 62. Composition, bright surface. Fine portrait $1.00
English Medal commemorating the "Joining together of Turkey, England and France" to "insure the Peace of the World." Queen Victoria in center with Napoleon III. and Sultan of Turkey on either side. White metal, size 50. Perfect. Quite interesting, especially just now. 2.25

If possible, send supplement order.

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B. MAX MEHL

NUMISMATIST **FORT WORTH, TEXAS**

VOLUME VIII. NUMBER 4
WHOLE NUMBER 88

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An Illustrated Numismatic Journal

Devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money

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APRIL, 1917

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY
B. MAX MEHL
FORT WORTH, TEXAS, U. S. A.

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Fort Worth, Texas

Mehl's Numismatic Monthly

An Illustrated Journal Devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money

Original contributions from those interested in Numismatics solicited and liberally paid for. Newspaper and magazine clippings pertaining to Numismatics thankfully received.

B. MAX MEHL, Editor and Publisher
Offices, Mehl Building, Fort Worth, Texas

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Vol. VIII. FORT WORTH, TEXAS, APRIL, 1917 No. 4

With the Editor

Charles E. Barber, whose death we recorded last month, was the sixth Chief Engraver to the United States Mint since its establishment in 1793. He was by birth an Englishman, being born in London in 1840. A son of the preceding Chief Engraver, he was made an assistant in 1869, and became the official head in 1880, filling the vacancy caused by his father's death. He was at his best on medal engraving, but will be known to collectors better by his work on our coinage proper. He was the designer of the nickel five cents preceding the Buffalo nickel. We owe to him also the silver coins having a "B" on the bottom of the neck of Liberty—directly above the date. He also designed the Lafayette-Washington dollar and the Columbian half-dollars. The former Chief Engravers were: I, Robert Scot; II, William Kneass; III, Christian Gobrecht; IV, James B. Longacre; V, William Barber. All these men were noted in their art.

THE QUESTION BOX

A correspondent makes some objections to the "Question Box" papers that have appeared recently in our issues. His chief objection seems to be that the questions are too simple, and he is of the opinion that our correspondents should know the answers, or find them in some other way. We do not agree with this at all. "The Question Box" is designed to help the young collector. That this feature is appreciated is proved by a letter from another correspondent who writes:

"Your magazine grows better every issue and I can hardly wait for the third of the month, when it generally reaches me. I am a High School senior, and find coin collecting a great help to remember dates and historical events. I have a complete type collection and sixty-five Colonial bills, two Continental and fifteen foreign. It was in 1912 that I saw your advertisement in a magazine and wrote for your catalogue. I have been interested in coins ever since and get all the information I can at the Public Library and from your Monthly. I am so unfortunate as to know no other collectors to put questions to, so may be you will forgive me for sending my second batch to the 'Question Box.'"

MAKING USE OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

It will be noticed that our correspondent makes all possible use of the Public Library in his city. This is as it should be—but very few of the libraries in our cities contain any number of books on numismatics. As a rule, every attempt is made to help the public in their study and reading. Books on every branch of science except numismatics are found in plenty. But in only a few of the larger cities is any adequate provision made for the coin collector who wishes to study in the Public or Reference Libraries. To a certain extent this is the collector's fault. If he finds his Library lacking the books he would like to have access to, let him make a personal appeal to the Librarian, giving him a list of the books that would assist him and other coin collectors. The books asked for should be standard works, not mere coin catalogues which every collector should have for his own use.

ANCIENT COINS UNEARTHED AT AMPHIPOLIS

From recent English papers we learn that many ancient coins, chiefly bronze, have been found during the military occupation of Macedonia by the Allies. The site of the ancient city of Amphipolis, and the surrounding district is one of considerable military importance, and many interesting relics were found when the British and French started trench digging. Many of the coins found were issued under Roman rule, having the heads of various Emperors and inscriptions in Greek. Some of the silver coins found were issued in the third century B. C.

OUR SALE OF FEBRUARY 27

This sale was a decided success, over three hundred and twenty bidders contributing to this result. We are not surprised at this, as we offered some very interesting and historical coins and medals. We have received a very serious complaint from one of the bidders. He expresses surprise that more lots did not fall to his bids. This is very serious indeed—but not our fault. "There were some lots I wanted very much and would not have missed for a slight advance on my bids," he writes. Our advice is—that next time he wants a coin very much, he make his bid what he is willing to pay for the coin offered. Unusual coins in unusual condition seldom go for bargain sale values in our sales. It is poor policy to forward low bids on coins desired, as a rule—the coin that attracts your fancy for its rarity and condition, will be attractive to other collectors. One bidder sent us over one hundred and fifty bids—eleven of which were successful. Another sent us just eighteen bids and succeeded in getting twelve lots. The latter was by far the best bidder. He obtained a good majority of the lots he wanted and sent fair bids on.

EXPORT OF 1797 CART-WHEEL TWO-PENNIES FROM ENGLAND PROHIBITED

A Canadian who recently ordered some 1797 two-penny pieces from England, was informed they would not be forwarded at present as their export abroad was prohibited by the Government. We presume there is an embargo on copper—and the cart-wheels being of that metal, are subject to it.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Mr. Edward T. Newell, in his Presidential Address at the annual meeting of the Society, scored several good points. He explained the working and present needs at some length. The Society has a distinctive work to do, and is fully alive to its responsibilities. Under the present staff of officers it will prove equal to all demands made on it. The most pressing need seems to be a large accession of Associate members. A sharp distinction seems to be drawn between the qualifications necessary for Associate and full membership. Admission to the latter is to be closely watched and jealously guarded. It is to be considered—we quote Mr. Newell's words:—"the creame de la creame" of American numismatics. Those fortunate enough to be admitted within this exclusive circle will probably be permitted to make the fact known to their less fortunate brother collectors. Some of the members, in this country, of the less known Royal Numismatic Society, of London, sport the letters F. R. N. S. after their name. Why should not the fortunate one hundred and fifty Full members of the A. N. S. copy this example, and be known as F. M. A. N. S.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, U. S. A.

Correspondents and all others interested will please note that our address continues as above. No matter what schemes may be hatching in the brains of Messrs. Zimmerman and Carranza, Texas is now, and will ever remain—one of the United States of America. We are proud of Texas, and as Texans we are proud of the United States. Texas fought for her independence and freedom in days gone by, and is no less willing and able to fight for her freedom today.

POTATOES AND ONIONS USED AS MONEY IN NEW YORK

If we can believe what appears in the daily press, the lordly potatoes and onions are being accepted as good currency in at least one section of New York. It appears that at a "movie" theatre in that city the management announced that on a certain date, the public would be admitted to the show on presentation of a choice potato or onion, instead of the usual admission fee. The scheme was a great success and everybody was perfectly pleased. We trust our friends will not attempt to use this currency in settling their auction accounts, or renewing their subscriptions. Our new burglar and fire proof vault is not meant to store such treasures.

The Rising Sun Tavern Tokens

By R. W. McLACHLAN.

An anonymous writer in the January number of the Numismatic Monthly claims that because there was a tavern bearing that name in a small village outside of Toronto, that Toronto was the place of mintage of these Tokens. And in the same number, Mr. John A. Wood of Hamilton, Ontario, expressed a belief that they were struck in Troy, N. Y. This latter opinion is based more reasonably on the fact that this coin is related by muling with the reverse of Peck's token of Troy, N. Y.

In answer to the first of these claims, it may be stated, that no one tavern had the monopoly of the name of "Rising Sun," and that it is hardly possible that a small village in the vicinity of Toronto should have been chosen for the issue of these tokens, and further, that there was little intercourse between Troy and Toronto at that time.

In reply to Mr. John A. Wood's suggestion, it may be stated that there is no doubt of the intimate connection between it and the Pecks and Sarbuck tokens, struck at Troy, N. Y., but, while we have the two reverses of these tokens struck together, first on a heavy flan and then on a very light one from the dies in a very much worn condition, I claim that no specimen so poorly struck would have been turned out from a workshop which struck the original Peck and Sarbuck tokens.

The intimate connection between Troy and Montreal as on the through route between New York and the latter place, seems to point to the tokens being introduced in Montreal and not at Toronto. Then it would have been easier and less dangerous of being intercepted by the Custom House to have the dies brought on and the work done in Montreal.

Another fact that leads to the belief that they were struck in Montreal, was that nearly all these mule pieces to which the "rising sun" is related, are found much more frequently in Montreal hoards than those found in any other place in Canada.

The fact that Blacksmith's tokens were made in Toronto and Port Hope, as recounted by the anonymous writer and Mr. John A. Wood, does not prove anything towards either claim, for many of these were plain discs of copper without any impression. In fact, neither of them claim that dies were used in making the pieces, but that they were simply cut out of sheets of copper.

While at this late date, it would be impossible to locate the situation of the "Rising Sun Tavern" mentioned on the token, for the above reasons, I would claim its place of manufacture and issue of the token in or near the city of Montreal.

THE McKINLEY SOUVENIR GOLD DOLLARS

Twenty thousand of these gold dollars were issued and dated 1916. A limited number bearing the date 1917 have also been minted. Collectors who have not yet obtained specimens are advised to make early application for the same.

The Question Box

U. S. Coins and Paper Money and Books on the Same.

"Dear Sir:—

"Will you answer a few questions for me in 'The Question Box'? Please name several good books giving information on U. S. Coins and Paper Money, including Colonials. State address of publisher and price also."

Baker's—Medallic Portraits of Washington.
Bett's—American Colonial History illustrated by Contemporary Medals.
Chase—Catalogue of Tokens circulating during the Rebellion of 1861.
Crosby's—Early Coins of America.
Doughty's—Cents of the U. S.
Frossard's—Monograph of U. S. Cents and Half-Cents.
Hays-Frossard—U. S. Cents of 1794.
Heaton's Treatise on Coinage of the U. S. Branch Mints.
Low's—Hard Times Tokens.
Maris'—Coins of New Jersey.
Scott's—Gold and Silver, and Copper coin catalogues.
Snowden's—The Washington and National Medals.
Hazeltine's—Catalogue of Confederate Notes.
Massamore's—Descriptive and Chronological Catalogue of Confederate Notes.
Scott's—Paper Money Catalogue.

Some of these being out of print, it is impossible to give a price. From time to time, many are offered in our sales and at times are included in our stock.

Question 2. "What is the best way to keep two hundred Colonial pieces (currency)?"

If coins, keep in a good cabinet or separately enveloped. If script, keep in a neat post-card album, in the same manner that you would keep post-cards.

Question 3. "Please give denominations of the bills put out by American States at time of Revolution, listing each state separate"

A complete list of all paper money issued by the different states at this period would fill an entire issue of the Monthly. Buy Scott's Paper Money Catalogue for this information.

Question 4. "Explain the Bland-Allison act, the Sherman act and the reasons for repealing it."

The Bland-Allison act of 1878 required the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase silver bullion and coin at least 2,000,000 dollars worth in each month, (not less than 2,000,000 nor more than 4,000,000 dollars). These dollars to weigh 412½ grains each and to be legal tender. Under the act of 1837, the coinage was free to individuals (supplying bullion), but the Act of 1878 provided for the coinage of silver dollars on Government account only.

The Sherman act of 1890 required the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase from time to time silver bullion to the aggregate amount of 4,500,000

ounces, or so much thereof as may be offered in each month. (A total of 54,000,000 ounces annually, the estimated production of our domestic mines at the time.)

Payments for these silver purchases were made by a new form of paper money called Treasury notes, which were to be full legal tender for all debts public and private.

It also required the coinage in each month of 2,000,000 ounces of this bullion into standard silver dollars until July 1, 1891. After July 1, 1891, the compulsory coinage of the silver dollar ceased, except as might be necessary to provide for the redemption of the Treasury notes issued.

It was also declared to be the policy of the United States to maintain silver and gold on a parity with each other.

Reasons for Repeal. Most of the civilized nations of the world having changed from a silver to a gold standard, or at least having stopped the free coinage of silver, and silver production having greatly increased, with the price of silver declining, it left the United States practically alone trying to maintain a silver standard and value.

The Sherman Act was not entirely satisfactory to the advocates of free-silver coinage (the western senators and congressmen), but was a compromise measure between the friends of unlimited coinage and their opponents. Another effort was made in 1891, and two in 1892 to pass a bill for the free coinage of silver, but to no purpose. The monetary policy of the United States since 1878 now brought its natural result—the monetary crisis of 1892 and 1893. On June 26, 1893, India passed a bill closing her mints to silver coinage for individuals. Her action was followed in the United States. On August 7, 1893, Congress met in extraordinary session on call of the President, and the purchasing clause of the Sherman Act was repealed, going into effect that year. The stock of silver bullion purchased by the Treasury Department under the Sherman Act of July 14, 1890, was so great that it was not until 1905, fifteen years later, that the Director of the Mint reported that it had been exhausted, and the coinage of the silver dollar had ceased, until Congress at some future time should provide for its resumption. This applied to all the branch mints as well as Philadelphia. At the New Orleans Mint (which was chiefly employed upon silver coinage), the bullion lasted until 1904, eleven years after the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Act.

Question 5. "Does the type of a coin change after a definite number of years by law?"

No; only as authorized by Congress, but it cannot be changed oftener than once in twenty-five years. The Fifty-first Congress amended Sec. 3510 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which amendment became a law September 26, 1890, to read as follows:

"The Director of the Mint shall have power, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to cause new designs or models of authorized emblems or devices to be prepared and adopted in the same manner as when new coins or devices are authorized. But no change in the design or die of any coin shall be made oftener than once in twenty-five years from and including the year of the first adoption of the design, model, die, or hub for the

same coin; Provided, that no change be made in the diameter of any coin; and provided further, that nothing in this section shall prevent the adoption of new designs, or models for devices or emblems already authorized for the standard silver dollar and the five-cent nickel piece as soon as practicable after the passage of this act."

Question 6. "Can you give any explanation why no silver dollars were issued from 1803 to 1836?"

Many collectors wonder why the United States did not issue any silver dollars from 1803 to 1836. At that time the French and Spanish coins were a legal tender in this country and in common circulation. As they were more or less abraded, they drove the new and full-weight coins out of circulation and caused them to be exported almost as they left the mint. As a result of this movement President Madison issued the following order:

"Department of State, May 1, 1806.

"Sir:—In consequence of a representation from the Director of the Bank of the United States that considerable purchases have been made of dollars coined at the mint for the purpose of exporting them, and as it is probable that further purchases and exportations will be made, the President directs that all the silver to be coined at the mint shall be of small denominations, so that the value of the largest pieces shall not exceed half a dollar.

"I am, etc. JAMES MADISON.

"Robert Patterson, Esq.
"Director of the Mint."

Charles E. Barber

The sixth Engraver to the United States Mint at Philadelphia. He was a son of William Barber, and was born in London, in 1840. He was appointed an assistant in 1869 and became the official head by promotion in 1880, to fill the vacancy caused by his father's death. The appointment was not unmerited. One of Mr. Barber's latest cards to the public is a new five-cent piece, a successful venture in very low relief work. But his handiwork is more or less visible in all the principal medals executed since 1869. Since his appointment as Chief Engraver, the work of his department has been enormously increased by the number of medal-dies demanded for the War Department and for other Government sources. Mr. Barber's best work is seen in the medals of Presidents Garfield and Arthur, Indian Peace, Army Marksmanship, and Great Seal. He is particularly happy in "catching a likeness." The head of Superintendent Snowden is a rare specimen of medallic portraiture. He engraved for the Government of the United States the Metis, and John Horn medals.

Further medallic productions by this artist are: Portrait-medal of the Hon. Franklin MacVeagh. Portrait-medal of President Wilson, 1913. Designed the Panama-Pacific Commemorative Half Dollar, 1915 (issue limited to 200,000) and Quarter Eagle gold (issue limited to 10,000) and engraved dies for these coins, as well as the One Dollar gold (designed by Charles Keck) and Quintuple Eagle (designed by Robert Aitken). By this artist are also the

new Cuban coins, 1915. Gold 5 Peso; Silver Peso, 40, 20, 10 Centavos; Nickel 5, 2 and 1 Centavos.

Under Barber's supervision, if not by him, were engraved in 1914 the following Award Medals of the Army and Navy of the United States:

Division Individual Rifle Competition; Æ. (38 mill.);—Division Rifle Team Competition; Æ. (38 mill.);—Division Pistol Competition;—National Rifle Match for Military Schools; Æ. oval placque 30x41 mill.;—Award for Civilian Rifle Matches of National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice; Æ. placque, 32x46 mill.;—Nicaraguan Campaign Medal, Navy; Æ. (33 mill.);—Award of Congress to Officers and Crew of S. S. Kroonland for Rescue of Survivors of the Volturno, 1913; Æ. (38 mill.).

—Biographical Dictionary of Medallists, Etc., Compiled by L. Forrer.

Military Medals Find Ready Sale

PURCHASED BY VETERANS WHO HAVE ENLISTED AGAIN FOR SERVICE.

The trade in old military medals has become quite a profitable business in Toronto since the beginning of the war. Many have been sold to veterans of other wars who having enlisted to go overseas want to replace medals they had won in other wars, but which they had sold when they attached little value to them. It is a great honor for the soldier of today to have these emblems of historic days. Indeed not only are privates themselves anxious to have them, but in many cases officers buy the medals of their men who can show credentials. One dealer in old coins, stamps, swords, medals, etc., states that during last year he sold two or three hundred medals to soldiers. There are three or four merchants, and pawn brokers in the city who deal in army medals, so that judging from the large sale of them to men in uniform it would appear that many veterans are enlisting.

Every medal issued by the Government has the name of the man who won it engraved on the edge. It is, therefore, necessary to peel off about a sixteenth of an inch from the edge of the medal in order to efface the name of the original winner, and the name of the soldier who buys it is inserted instead.

One of the most rare and consequently the most valuable medals for sale in one of the local stores is the "Seringapatam" medal given by the Honorable East India Company on the 4th of May, 1799. It is valued by the dealer at $50. There is an unusual group of three medals worth $125, which were all won by the same man, his name, Pte. Pat. Moran, P.A.L.I., being engraved on the edge of each. These medals are for "Chizane, 23 July, 1839," "Jellabad, 7th April, 1842," "Cabul, 1842." This collection was procured in an unusual way by a collector of St. Catharines, Ont. The collector was walking along a street in Detroit when he met an old veteran with the three medals above described. He stopped him, and asked him if he would sell them. The old man took him to his home, and consulted his wife. The aged couple decided that, as they had no one to leave the medals to, the money would be of more use to them, and so they parted with them. The Toronto merchant who now pos-

sesses them bought the medals in question from the St. Catharines collector, and so it goes in the collection business.

The value of medals is determined first upon the scarcity of the particular medal for sale, and in the second place upon the number of bars attached to the ribbon upon which each medal hangs, the various bars having the respective engagements in which the winner of the medal participated engraved thereon.

Thus a medal with 6 bars will sell for $30, and one with 8 bars will be reckoned at $40, the value of each bar being placed at $5.

The scarcity of some medals over others does not always mean that they represent wars of a previous date, but in some cases medals have not been issued by Governments until many years after the war for which they have been given, with the result that many of the veterans have died, and few of the medals are required. This was the case with the Fenian Raid medals in Canada, and also with respect to those awarded for the Peninsular Campaign against Napoleon from 1813 to 1814, which were not given out until 1848.

It is very seldom that a Victoria Cross is seen for sale on this side of the Atlantic, and in a few cases where they are not retained by the families of the winners, they are bought by wealthy people in England, or by the regiments of which the Victoria Cross men have been members.

—Toronto "News."

B. C. 287

A B. C. (British Columbia) subscriber forwards the following:

Two small boys had strayed into the mummy room of a museum. Grouped around them were the weird forms in various states of repair and otherwise.

"Wot's these?" asked one youth eagerly.

His companion, with plenty of ready wit and knowledge, had a reply in hand.

"Bloke's wot's been dead a long time," he answered, ungrammatically.

But the seeker after information was not satisfied.

"And wot's them letters, 'B. C.' over the bloke in the corner? Look. 'B. C. 287.'"

"That," came the reply—"Why, that's the number of the motor car that run over him."

MILLIONS FOR DEFENSE

A negro had heard of Charles C. Pinckney's famous motto: "Millions for defense but not one cent for tribute." Some time later he was crossing a field on foot and an angry bull chased him. He made a tremendous effort to get to the fence first, and this is what he said: "Millions for de fence, but not one cent for de brute."

New York Numismatic Club

Regular meeting was held at the Park Avenue Hotel, Friday evening, March 9, 1917, with President Boyd presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Adams, Beatty, Beesley, Belden, Boyd, Butler, Frey, Heaton, Proskey, Smith, Swanson, Valentine, Von Lieven and Wormser.

After the roll call the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The Secretary reported the receipt of one magazine and a communication from Mr. de Lagerberg accompanying his exhibit.

The Executive Committee announced as the subject for the next meeting, "Coins of the Island Possessions of the United States, including Alaska."

Mr. Adams, in behalf of the New York Store Card Committee, called attention to an approaching auction sale by S. Hudson Chapman, in which are several store cards not listed in the Club List.

Mr. Smith reported to the Club that in the past the Club had made money on every one of its medal issues, and that we owed a special debt of gratitude to Mr. Swanson, who had always given his services without charge.

It was regularly moved and carried that in honor of President Boyd, seventy-five bronze medals be ordered struck.

Mr. Wormser reported the receipt of a personal letter from Mr. Schulman with greetings to the members.

Mr. Adams called attention to the death of Mr. Barber, chief engraver of the mint, and to the appointment of his successor, Mr. Morgan.

Mr. Wormser called attention to the serial description and publication in the "Numismatist" of Mr. Proskey's exhibit at the last meeting, of Clay, Tilden, Webster and Hayes medals.

The subjects of the evening's exhibitions were "Coins and Medals of the Napoleonic Dynasty,—Some Interesting South American Coins and Medals." In this connection the following were the exhibits:

By Mr. Heaton: Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904. Bronze medal showing heads of Napoleon and Jefferson. Bronze medal upon the Battle of Montenotte, 1796. Obv. showing young bust of Napoleon. Large bronze medal of Napoleon III. Obv. showing heads of Napoleon and Eugenie; Rev. a very fine interior perspective of the Palace of Industry.

By Mr. Beesley: Several medals, as follows:

1. Obv. head of Napoleon I.; Rev. Cross of the Legion of Honor of Napoleon I.
2. RETURN OF THE EMPEROR, March 1815. Obv. Emperor standing with two soldiers; Rev. Eagle flying over landscape.
3. Obv. "OATH OF THE ARMY OF ENGLAND." Rev. "HONEUR LEGIONNAIRE aux BRAVES de L'ARMEE a BOULOGNE," 16th of August, 1804.
4. Obv. Bust in army overcoat; Rev. Galleon at Sea. "TRANSLATION 1840."

By Mr. Adams:

1. Peru: Peso issued in 1822 after the achievement of independence. "POR LA VERTUD Y LA JUSTICIA."

2. The same Peso of 1824 with the Royalist counterstamp, a crown.
3. Ecuador: 8 Reales, 1846.
4. Haiti, 1820. Pattern 1 Guorde of Henri Christophe.
5. Potosi Mint. Ferdinand VII. 1824, 8 Reales, the last issue.
6. Honduras. Five Pesos Gold, 1900, upon Anniversary of Independence, 15 September, 1821.

By Mr. de Lagerberg: Two cards of photographs of several coins of the Napoleonic Dynasty.

By Mr. Wormser: Coins of Jerome Napoleon, King of Westphalia. as follows:

Gold: 5 francs, 1810; 20 francs, 1809; 10 Thaler, 1813. Silver: Thaler, 1812; Thaler of the Mansfeld Mine, 1811.

Silver medal of Eugene, Duke of Leuchtenberg, Prince of Eichstaett, Son of Josephine Beauharnais.

South American Doubloons as follows: Mexico, Charles III. 1761. Mexico, Charles IV. 1804. Bolivia, 1833. United States of Colombia, Popayan Mint, 1824.

Outside the subject of the evening the following exhibits were shown:

By Mr. Beesley: Toronto Medal of Homecomers Festival, July 1st to 4th, 1913.

By Mr. Adams: United States of America, gold proof set of 1859.

By Mr. Von Lieven: Spain, Gold medal upon Coronation of Alphonso XIII., 1902.

By Mr. Proskey:

1. 25c note Corporation of New York City, December 1814.
2. Canadaigua, N. Y., 6¼c note, "Receivable at the gates of Susquehanna and Bath Turnpike," December 16, 1850.
3. U. S. A., trial impression of the dies for the 1803 cent on a small, thin planchet.
4. U. S. A., 1799 silver dollar with die split in two horizontally across the center of the reverse.
5. Denarius of Tacitus, showing original silver coating.
6. Corinth. Uncirculated Didrachm. E and large torch to the right of the helmeted head of Pallas facing to the left.
7. Alexander III. 4 Drachmae in exceptional preservation.
8. Montreal. German 5c token, showing the German Eagle and Coat of Arms on one side.
9. Ferdinand VII. Copper Bull Fight token with seat and section number.
10. Elberfeld. Bread token, 1817.
11. Holland. 5 Guild tokens, 1754 to 1814.

By Mr. de Lagerberg: Five plates of photographs of Allied Medals commemorating European War.

MORITZ WORMSER, Secretary.

Rochester Numismatic Association

Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, March 6, 1917.

The 116th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association was called to order by Vice-President H. H. Yawger. The following members were present: Messrs. Woolsey, L. G. Amberg, Borradaile, King, Horner, Kaufman, Bostwick, Yawger, Handler, Maunovry, Bauer, Gillette, Young, Tillotson, W. H. Amberg, Simonds, Loizeau, Plumb, and Koeb.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Motion made by L. G. Amberg and carried that we present with our compliments one of the R. N. A. 1916 Anniversary Medals, displaying portrait of Fred B. King, to each of the following: The Rochester Municipal Museum, the American Numismatic Society of New York, and Dr. J. M. Henderson of Columbus, Ohio.

The next question was next taken up, of where would be the best place to exhibit coins during the Convention. The City would allow us the use of Convention Hall, where the exhibit was placed at our last Convention in Rochester. We also have a new Memorial Art Gallery here, which would be an excellent place provided we could get consent to use it, the only objection being its location, for it is about fifteen minutes' walk from the center of the city. Mr. King very kindly volunteered to see those in charge of the building to find if arrangements could be made for holding the Convention in that building.

A letter from Mr. Carl Wurtzbach, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the A. N. A., was received and read, in regard to the A. N. A. Convention Badge. With the letter was a sketch of design submitted by Whitehead & Hoag Company which they offer for this year's convention badge. The design was inspected and finally turned over to the Medal Committee, with a few suggestions which might be worked out.

Mr. Woolsey read a telegram which was addressed to him at the Hotel Rochester, sent by Mr. Judson Brenner to be delivered the night of the annual dinner, January 16th last; but which was not delivered to him by the telegraph company until about two weeks after that date. The telegram was to the effect that Mr. Brenner regretted his inability to attend the dinner, although he had expected to do so; he also paid the R. N. A. a few compliments, which were pleasing to the members.

Application for membership in the R. N. A. was read from Mr. George Haringx of 97 Aberdeen Street, proposed by Mr. Maunovry. Mr. Haringx being known to most of the members, his application as turned over to the Membership Committee, who passed on it at once, and upon being put to a vote, Mr. Haringx was duly elected a member.

Meeting adjourned to March 30, 1917.

Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, March 20, 1917.

The 117th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association was called to order by Vice-President H. H. Yawger. The following members were present: Messrs. Borradaile, Koeb, Stanley, Kaufman, Plumb, Maunovry, Horner,

Bauer, L. G. Amberg, W. H. Amberg, Yawger, Handler, Raymond, Loizeau, Gillette, French, Simmonds, and Bunnell.

Mr. Kaufman displayed his very interesting collection of foreign coins, representing nearly every European country and city. There were about 3000 pieces in the collection.

Owing to the absence of Mr. King, there was no report as to whether the Association could obtain consent to use the Memorial Art Gallery during the A. N. A. Convention, and this matter was accordingly postponed until next meeting.

Bastian Brothers Company of this city submitted two designs for the A. N. A. Convention Badge, which were turned over to the Medal Committee.

After the meeting, an auction sale of coins was held.

Meeting adjourned to April 3, 1917.

SIGMUND HANDLER, Secretary.

Pacific Coast Numismatic Society

The twenty-first meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was held on February 27, 1917, at the office of its Secretary, 700 Hooker & Lent Building, San Francisco. The meeting was called to order by Mr. O. G. Beardslee in the absence of the President and Vice-President.

Members present: Messrs. Beardslee, Sherow, Mohr, Wilson, Reimers, Hill, Brandon, Haigh, and Steinman.

Guests present: Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Levy.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. B. Brandon gave an interesting talk on English coins of the Victorian Era.

Coin catalogs of B. Max Mehl and Henry Chapman were passed around among the members, for inspection.

Mr. Mathew Anzengruber's petition for membership in the Society, presented by Mr. Steinman, was acted upon favorably.

Further business was dispensed with in order to have an auction, and to show the coins of the members.

Mr. M. L. Levy, our visitor, placed his collection of gold and silver U. S. coins up for auction. Messrs. Hill, Wilson, Sherow and Steinman were the successful bidders. The amount realized was close to $100.00.

Mr. Reimers showed a collection of about twenty pieces of Roman silver coins in exceedingly fine condition. These coins dated from B. C. 179 to A. D. 47.

Mr. Brandon exhibited a set of Victoria coins, 1887 Jubilee, 1 penny to 5 shillings inclusive, ½ farthing Jubilee 1877 unofficial, ½ penny 1860, broken die to F, ½ missing.

Mr. Steinman showed the eight brother Saxony gold 1619 (size 20 Franc).

The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the President or Secretary.

I. LELAND STEINMAN, Secretary.

Chicago Numismatic Society

The regular monthly meeting of Branch One, A. N. A., was held at 143 North Dearborn street, Chicago, Wednesday evening, March 7. The members present were: Messrs. Leon, Williams, Kelly, Lawless, Carey, Wilson, Micheal, Ripstra, Josephson and Davis. Mr. Bohrisch was present as a visitor.

The meeting was called to order by President Leon. A discussion of the necessity of reading the minutes of the previous meeting then arose. It was decided that since an account of each meeting appears in the Numismatist each month, that the reading of the minutes was not necessary, and it will be dispensed with hereafter.

The Secretary announced that at the next meeting Mr. Ripstra would speak on "The Making of a Medal."

For the following meeting it was suggested that each member bring the coin or medal from his collection that he considers the most interesting, and be prepared to tell why he considers it the most interesting.

It was decided that if arrangements could be made that the next meeting would be held at Righeimer's Cafe, and President Leon agreed to confer with the management of the Cafe.

The President announced that Theodore J. Venn had presented the society with an autographed copy of his monograph on United States Half Cents, and the Secretary was instructed to acknowledge the gift.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Williams: Half doubloons of Charles III. and Charles IV. of Spain, and an eight escudo piece of Ferdinand VI., dated 1760, from the Santiago mint.

By Mr. Carey: An uncirculated George III. Cartwheel penny and some specimens of the new copper coinage for British West Africa.

By Mr. Wilson: Five Russian roubles, gold, 1900, uncirculated, and eleven pieces of English and Colonial copper of different denominations, ranging from one-eighth of a farthing to a two-penny cartwheel.

By Mr. Lawless: A fine tetradrachm of Ptolemy.

By Mr. Davis: A Massachusetts cent and half cent of 1788, a Rosa Americana penny of 1722, all in fine condition, and an electrotype of the extremely rare George II. Rosa Americana two-pence of 1733.

By Mr. Leon: Gold dollar, 1875, in proof condition, a rare Keating and Ball one dollar note, (Keating and Ball were the engravers of many of the Confederate notes), and some scarce Chicago store cards, one by Haas & Powell, and one dated 1845 of Hamilton & White, which had on its obverse a prairie schooner.

The President suggested that hereafter each member exhibiting a coin hand in with it a card giving data of interest concerning his exhibit.

The meeting then adjourned. R. E. DAVIS, Secretary.

PRICES REALIZED AT THE SALE OF RARE COINS AND MEDALS HELD BY B. MAX MEHL, FEBRUARY 27, 1917.

The following are the prices for a few of the over seventeen hundred lots of teh sale:

$50.00 Gold, 1852. 887 THOUS. Strictly very good	$150.00
$20.00 Gold, 1853. 900 THOUS. Fine	30.50
$20.00 Gold, 1855. Kellogg & Co. Fine	32.00
$20.00 Gold, 1907. St. Gaudens	28.00
$10.00 Gold, 1795. Very good, nearly fine	28.00
$10.00 Gold, 1796. Very fine	31.50
$10.00 Gold, 1803. About fine	20.00
$10.00 Gold, 1907. St. Gaudens, wire edge, periods. Unc.	20.00
$5.00 Gold, 1798. Very fine	16.00
$5.00 Gold, 1799. About fine	12.00
$5.00 Gold, 1804. About Unc.	14.00
$10.00 Gold, 1853. Aug. Humbert. V. Good	25.25
$10.00 Gold, 1860. Clark, Gruber & Co. Fine	37.50
$4.00 Gold, 1879. Perfect brilliant proof	92.00
$2.50 Gold, 1848. California. Fine	41.00
$2.50 Gold, 1849. Mormon coinage. Very good	40.00
$1.00 Gold, 1864. Ex. Fine	16.00
$5.00 Gold. A. Bechtler, 134 G; 21 C. Very good	22.00
$5.00 Gold. C. Bechtler At Rutherf. 134 G. 21 C. About Unc.	35.00
$5.00 Gold. C. Bechtler, Rutherford County. 20 CARATS. 150 G. Strictly fine	275.00
Germany, 1888, 20 Mark, Gold. Fine	7.00
1776 Continental Dollar. Pewter. Fine for coin	8.50
1776-1876 Nevada Continental Dollar. Slightly dulled proof	5.00
1794 Half Dollars. Very good	4.75
Pattern Five-Cents, 1869. Proof	2.00
1794 Cent, Hays 32. Very good	2.80
1794 Cent, Hays 35. Very good	2.10
1804 Cent. Strictly very good	17.75
1856 Small Cent. Very good	12.00
$5.00 Gold, 1834. Carolina. C. Bechtler, Aug. 1, 1834, 140 G. 20 C.	18.75
$10.00 Gold, 1861. Colorado. Fine	18.25
1642 Charles I. Half Pound. V. Fine	34.00
1658 Oliver Cromwell Crown. Uncirculated	16.50
William IV. Crown, 1831. Slightly dulled proof	22.00
Basel (Switzerland) 1756 Dollar. Ex. Fine	4.75
Denmark, 1681, Christian V. 4 Marks. Very good	2.40
1843 Henry V. Medallic Souvenir 5 Francs. Proof	6.25
Germany, 1888, Frederick, 5 Marks. Ex. Fine	3.50
1766 Frederick II. Crown. Fine	2.50
1891 The Rare Hawaiian Queen Lilivocalania Dollar. Proof	14.00

A complete list of prices, showing amounts each and every lot sold for, may be had for fifty cents.

B. Max Mehl will hold another important sale shortly. Catalogues are free to those who intend to bid.

WAS CLEOPATRA UGLY?

Of muck-raking the illustrious dead there is no end. Now some numismatists of the country are seeking to impugn the beauty of Cleopatra, and they point to her portrait on her coins as proving that the queen who ensared Caesar and Antony had big ears, small eyes and a scrawny neck. Would the fair autocrat of Egypt have allowed her own coinage to malign her charms?

Clearly the numismatists are not 100 per cent chivalric. But as against this evidence there is a silver coin minted at Antioch and showing the bust of Cleopatra on the obverse and that of Mark Antony on the reverse which gives the queen a neck by no means scrawny, full eyes and a chin suggestive of that of our own Goddess of Liberty, though lacking the graceful curve. The ears are as invisible as those of a modern New York girl, and only the nose invites criticism. It is quite long enough to disprove Pascal's saying that if it had been shorter it would have changed the whole face of the world.

The Antioch coin calls the queen "a later goddess." Was the coiner a courtier, and did the official coinage more truly depict her, in the Cromwell way, "with all the warts on"? It is more satisfactory to put the blame on rude workmanship. If Cleopatra's charms did not "beggar all description," they must have had some potency to make the slaves they did.

Who will be left to us in the world's gallery of the great and beautiful in history if modern detractors of the famous dead are allowed to have their way?

—New York World.

ANCIENT SALT CURRENCY

In various countries anciently, and in some eastern ones down to the present time, salt has been recognized as a medium of exchange.

Cosmas speaks of a salt currency as being in use in the heart of Africa in the sixth century. Marco Polo, in his work, "Concerning the Kingdoms and Marvels of the East," written in the thirteenth century, tells us the Tibetans had none of the great khan's paper money, but used salt instead.

Their small change was made thus: They had salt which they boiled and set in a mold flat below and round above, and every piece from the mold weighed half a pound. On these molds the prince's mark was set, and none but the royal officers specially appointed was permitted to make it. Eighty of these molds were reckoned to be equal to a "saggio of fine gold."

—Leisure Hour.

FROM CHICAGO

"I regard the Numismatic Monthly with pleasure on every monthly arrival and am forming a habit of knowing just when to expect and wait for it. It is my only source of information from which I get new and interesting numismatical facts. As an example I may state that last month I inquired of a coin dealer if the Chicago Numismatic Society was still in existence, to which he replied 'No.' I gave the matter no further thought until I read in the Numismatic Monthly an account of the meeting and reorganization of the above society. I was very grateful for the information, which I would have never received and for which I probably wouldn't inquire for a long time. Now that I have the desired information I will hasten my application for membership."

WM. ROTT.

ANNOUNCEMENT

I am pleased to announce the purchase of the entire Gilhausen Collection of United States, Pioneer, and Foreign and Ancient Gold Coins of the world. . . . .

One of the finest and most complete collections of its kind in the country. The Collection was valued at over Twenty Thousand Dollars by its former owner. . .

I shall be very pleased to quote prices on your want list or submit on approval anything from stock.

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ST. GAUDENS $20 GOLD

The rare variety with high relief, date in Roman numerals

Uncirculated Specimen.

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Numismatist

Mehl Building

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

VOLUME VIII. NUMBER 5
WHOLE NUMBER 89

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Devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money

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MAY, 1917

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY
B. MAX MEHL
MEHL BUILDING
FORT WORTH, TEXAS, U. S. A.

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Mehl's Numismatic Monthly

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Vol. VIII. FORT WORTH, TEXAS, MAY, 1917 No. 5

With the Editor

HISTORY OF THE NATIONS REFLECTED ON THEIR COINAGE.

History is being made very rapidly these days. Deeds—great deeds that will be looked back upon for centuries to come—are being performed, and we can hardly keep track of the rapid political and national changes as they transpire. The map of the world is changing before our eyes and none can say where the changes will end. Numismatics will be affected, and many changes will take place in the coinage of the different nations taking part in the present war. New states will arise in Europe and Asia, and great changes take place in the older nations, and these will doubtless be reflected more or less on the coinage of the immediate future. A correspondent, a friend of many years standing, writing us recently, said: "I had never hoped to see in my day a free Russia, but I now expect to see at no distant date a free Germany—and thereby—a free world." There will certainly be some great changes in the types of the coinage of these nations in the future.

UNITED STATES POLITICAL MEDALS AND TOKENS.

There is every indication of a revival of interest in this long neglected historical series. There is no series that offers greater interest to all classes of collectors than the political medals and tokens issued during the Presidential campaigns of 1832 to 1848. Anyone who has studied this series as it deserves, is well posted on the history of our country during this period. Great names and brilliant personalities abound—Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Clay, Taylor and others. Great names these, of great men who deserved well of their country. True they made mistakes at times—but they had their country's best interest at heart. May the men of today do as well for their country.

BOOSTING THE A. N. A.

We have endeavored in the past, and shall whenever possible do our best to serve the interests of the A. N. A. Some of our readers are not yet members of the Association, and we have in several issues presented the advantages of it to them "Boosters" are wanted today, and we see no good reason why

every member of the A. N. A. should not become a persistent "booster." Still, there are some ways of boosting that we have no sympathy with. Recently we received a circular letter offering a slate for the chief offices to be filled this year in the A. N. A. Three of the gentlemen whose names appear on the slate have disclaimed any knowledge or sympathy with it.

The copy of circular received by us is remarkable for an autographed "threat" as follows:

"Judging from the number of petitions returned I will be the next President of the A. N. A. District Secretaries that sign my nomination petition will be re-appointed. Otherwise those most active in recruiting work will be appointed."

His wish to boost the membership does the writer of the circular credit—but actions speak louder than words. A glance through the lists of members proposed since 1915 fails to show any evidence of work done in this direction.

There are two ways of boosting the A. N. A.—a wrong and a right—and we trust that his next attempt will be more fortunate and in better taste.

DO THE PUBLIC WANT HALF-CENTS?

Now and again, in the daily papers, we read of the need in business circles for the half-cent which was for so many years a popular coin and a great factor in making small change. In England they have had a coin of this value—the farthing, ever since the time of the second Charles. Curiously enough this coin is falling into disfavor at the present time. While most of the necessaries of life are dearer today than they have ever been in that country, the great scarcity of labor has been the cause of much higher wages being paid for all kinds of labor, and money is plentiful with the great majority of the people. Hence the disfavor into which the farthing has fallen.

BRITANNIA ON THE BRITISH BRONZE COINS.

A reader asks: "At what period did the figure Britannia first appear on English coins?"

Britannia's figure first appeared on coins issued by the Roman Emperors to commemorate the conquest of that country. The seated figure represents roughly the shape of England and Wales. One of Charles II's lady friends served as the model for the Britannia on the copper coins issued by that "merry monarch," but which of three—the Duchesses of Richmond, Cleveland or Portsmouth—has never been really decided.

COINS OF SMALL VALUE USED IN BELGIUM AND FRANCE.

A friend of ours now serving in the British army in France referred in a recent letter to the bronze coins of low value in use in these countries. He writes: "They are the smallest coins I have ever had to use, and 'chicken-feed' is a good name for them. Five of them are equal in value to one of our cents. Back of the firing line a few miles the small French kiddies look upon our boys as millionaires, so reckless are they with the small centimes."

The Eighteenth Century Tokens of Great Britain

Towards the close of the eighteenth century the great need of copper coins in England came to be felt by the traders and store-keepers. Business was hampered, as it was impossible to get copper coins to make small change. No supply was forthcoming from the Royal Mint, and the traders took up the question in earnest, and the more adventurous began to strike copper tokens to supply the pressing need. Farthings, half-pennies and pennies were issued in large numbers. The half-pennies being most needed, the great majority of tokens were of this value. They followed closely the current coinage in weight and size. In 1787 pennies and half-pennies were struck by the Angelsea Mining Company, and thus began a fresh token period. The Anglesea pennies are the first copper pieces of this denomination, as the first regal copper pennies were not coined till 1797.

Atkins, in "The Tradesmen's Tokens of the Eighteenth Century," the standard authority on this series, records an Anglesea penny bearing date 1784, but says: "The early date of this piece, together with its inferior workmanship, leaves little doubt as to its being only an imitation of the genuine Anglesea pennies."

Besides the dates mentioned, others were struck in 1788, 1789, 1790 and 1791. The type of all is similar. Obverse, a Druid's head in profile, within an open wreath of oak. Reverse, a monogram, P. M. Co. WE PROMISE TO PAY THE BEARER ONE PENNY, with date of issue. The half-pennies are of similar design. As a rule, all have lettered edges.

During the closing years of the century, vast numbers of tokens were issued in nearly every county in the Kingdom. Many of the designs are most interesting and reveal historical events occurring throughout the country, and are indicative of many trades and the commerce of the period. On others, military and naval victories are commemorated, and some bear reference to political questions then before the people. The great and pleasing variety of type, and their moderate cost, make these a favorite series with a large number of collectors.

Our Large Cents and the Names Applied to Certain Varieties of Them

A correspondent asks us for a list of the names for the different heads on the large cents, and reason for the same.

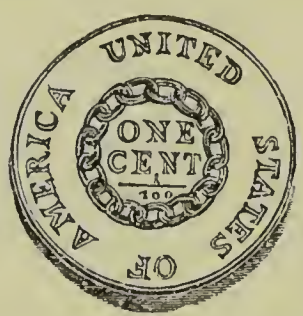
The following names are applied to certain varieties of the U. S. Cents. Some of these are appropriate and others far from it, but are often seen in catalogues and books.

Class I.—Chain or Link 1793
Class II.—Wreath 1793
Class III.—Liberty Cap . . . . . 1793 to 1796 inclusive
Class IV.—Draped Bust . . . . . 1796 to 1807 inclusive
Class V.—Turban Head . . . . . 1808 to 1814 inclusive
Class VI.—Coronet Head . . . . . 1816 to 1839 inclusive
Class VII.—Braided Hair . . . . . 1839 to 1857 inclusive

Each of the above names are easily understood and speak for themselves.

The Obverse of Class I shows the head of Liberty with loosely flowing fine hair. On Class I the hair is much heavier and separated into tresses.

Maris in his classification of the varieties of the 1794 cents, first published



in 1869, and amended in 1870, employed thirty different names to designate the varieties, (Class III) which, although often absurd and highly confusing, have become so firmly attached to the different cents of this year as to become permanent and recognized by most authorities on this issue, as follows:

Maris 1.—1793 Head.
2.—Double Chin.
3.—Sans Milling.
4.—Tilted 4.
5.—Young Head.
6.—The Coquette.
7.—Crooked 7.
10.—Pyramidal Head.
11.—Many Haired.
12.—Scarred Head.
13.—Standless 4.
14.—Abrupt Hair.
15.—Separated Date.
17.—The Ornate.
18.—Venus Marina.
20.—Fallen 4.
Maris 21.—Short Bust.
23.—Patagonian.
26.—Amiable Face.
27.—Large Planchet.
29.—Marred Field.
31.—Distant 1.
32.—Shielded Hair
34.) 36.) 37.) The Plicæ.
38.—Roman Plica.
39.—1795 Head.
41.—Egeria.
42.—Trephined Head.
43.—Crowded Date.
44.—Diana.

Certainly a good assortment to pick from.

This classification was followed by Doughty, but not by Hays-Frossard in their work.

In 1795 (Class III) we have "The Jefferson Head," a counterfeit, but associated with the regular series. It is probably called "Jefferson Head" for

the same reason as the Guinea pigs, because they are not pigs and do not come from Guinea.

This cent is not a genuine cent, nor does the head resemble Jefferson, being a counterfeit struck—or rather cast, about the year 1803.

Class IV.—"Draped Bust" are also known as "Fillet Head." The first name has generally been accepted to distinguish this style of head.

In 1803 occurs a variety known as the "Unicorn," from an imperfection having the appearance of a horn, extending outward from the center of the forehead of Liberty.

Another variety in the same year (1803) is styled the "Scarred Neck" from the peculiar mark on the neck of Liberty. This is the Obverse die employed in the well known "Mint restrike" of the cent of 1804.

In 1807 we find the "Comet" variety, so called from the flake out of the die behind Liberty's head.

In 1814 occurs a variety known as the "double-chin" and sometimes as the "bearded head," from a defect in die under the chin of Liberty.

In 1817 occurs a variety known as the "crowned head" from a peculiar break in the die, just above the hair, which it has been said was made on pur-

pose by an Englishman employed in the Mint, to represent Liberty crowned. Like other stories it is probably a myth.

In 1839 are two varieties known as the "Silly head" and "Booby head" from the expression on face.

Silver Dollars Cut Into Segments to Make Change

A West Virgina correspondent writes: "Please answer in your Numismatic Monthly the following: Did they ever cut large silver coins for change? If so, when and where. I have a one-eight piece; therefore the question."

Our correspondent encloses a sketch of his ⅛ piece. It is from the top of a dollar, and shows the top of a head and the figures II to the left. The other side shows a portion of the top of a crown, and the letter H to the right. This piece may have been cut from a Mexican dollar of Charles III. (second coinage, 1772-1788), Charles III. (1789-1808), or Ferdinand VII. (1808-1821). It is impossible to say which without seeing the piece in question. The type of all three reigns is the same—Bust to right, date and inscrpition. Reverse, the crowned arms of Spain. The letter "H" is the first letter of HISPAN. ET. IND. REX. ME. 8R. I. P. (Hispania and India. King. Me(xico. (Mark of Mint).) 8 reals. 1 Peso.) These pieces are generally attributed to the West Indian Islands. The money circulated in these islands was Spanish. This is the reason why countermarked Spanish "Pieces of Eight" or fractions of them were the regular currency in these islands during English and French occupation even so late as the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

In Jamaica the dollar was equivalent to four shillings, and the eighth, or real, to sixpence.

Mr. Howland Wood, in "The Coinage of the West Indies," a work which all interested in this series should read, divides these cut and counterstamped pieces into two classes:

"1. Money cut into segments or horizontal slices, largely to provide small change, often at an increase over its face value; and money with a hole cut in it, both the ring and the plug being used.

"2. Money counterstamped, primarily to keep it on the island, generally at some fixed value."

* * * * * * * *

"As regards the silver, the real or the bit as it was called, was worth as a rule, seven and a half to ninepence; and instead of eight to a dollar, ten or eleven went to a dollar and in some cases twelve or thirteen.

"The necessity for small change under the dollar size, the need of tenths, elevenths, twelfths, or thirteenths of a dollar according to what the bit might

be, as well as the urgency of keeping what money there was on the various islands, brought about the expedient of cutting and counterstamping the coins. This practice came into vogue at the close of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries, and almost died out about the middle of the latter century, though on the island of Tortola the cut pieces were in use until 1889. The stamped money can be called a phase of numismatics that has now passed away and was, for the most part, confined to the English Colonies or those islands where British influence prevailed."

How Our Coins Are Made

It Took the Designer Seven Months to Perfect the New Dimes and Halves.

Smoothing out the wrinkles in Miss Liberty's dress and keeping the die-makers from cutting off the tips of her fingers, took seven months of the hardest kind of work on the part of Adolph A. Weinman, who designed the new dimes and half dollars, which, if you are fortunate, you are now jingling in your pockets.

Sitting in his studio, says the New York Sun, the artist who began last spring th work of designing new coins for Uncle Sam, told how the work was done.

"The first task is to make a detailed sketch of the design. From this sketch is made a finished model from modeling wax. Some men work with small models; some with large. The models I made for the coins were 14 or 15 inches in diameter.

"When this model is completed it is necessary to make a reduced model from it by means of a mechanical device by which one needle traces the large model, and another, connected with it, but moving on a reduced area, reproduces the original. This reduced model was, in this case, five times the size of the coin. From this smaller model a bronze alloy cast is made.

"This is used by the mint identically as the original large model was used to make a further reduction the exact size of the proposed coin.

"This reduction is cut on a soft steel 'hub' and the design is reproduced in relief—not as a sunken model. This steel relief is called the 'master die'—although it is not a die at all, but a relief model.

"The steel of which it is made is then tempered and made very hard; is placed in a 'chuck' and a piece of soft steel is forced down upon it with terrific pressure. This produces the final die, which in turn is hardened, and from it the coins are struck.

"These dies will strike from 100 to 120 coins before being defaced. It is necessary, therefore, continually to take new dies from the 'master die' to keep up the coinage.

"Only a single stroke of the die machine is necessary to make the impression."

Largest Deal in Cents on Record

What we believe to be the largest single transaction of large United States Cents on record was consummated in March, when the famous Dr. Adler Collection of Cents of Philadelphia changed hands and became the property of B. Max Mehl of Fort Worth, Texas, at a price which we believe is the largest ever paid for a single collection of Cents.

Dr. Lewis H. Adler, Jr., of Philadelphia, devoted some fifteen to twenty years in the formation of this wonderful Collection, his object being to secure the very best specimens that were offered at that time. The Collection, of course, is complete in all dates and famous die varieties, and contains practically every date in uncirculated state of preservation, with specimens coming from some of the most famous collections, such as the Mills, Harlan P. Smith, Stickney and others.

The Collection has been for sale for some time, and with the present increased interest in this series, we think it a most opportune purchase.

The following clipping appeared in the Philadelphia Public Ledger the day following the purchase:

"$10,000 FOR OLD PENNIES

Fort Worth Collector Comes Here for 1500 Old Coins.

"B. Max Mehl, of Fort Worth, Texas, came all the way to this city for the purpose of obtaining 1500 one-cent and half-cent pieces, for which he paid $10,000. They represent every type minted in this country since the Revolution, and were collected by Dr. Lewis J. Adler, Jr., of 1610 Arch Street. Mr. Mehl is a professional numismatist.

"The last half-penny was minted in 1857. The 1500 pennies weighed exactly seventy-five pounds. Mr. Mehl shipped them by express and followed by the first train for Fort Worth."

New York Numismatic Club

The one hundredth regular meeting was held at the Park Avenue Hotel on Friday evening, April 13, 1917; President Boyd presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Adams, Beesley, Beatty, Belden, Blake, Boyd, Butler, Henry Chapman, S. H. Chapman, Davidson, Elder, French, Frey, Heaton, Hesslein, Higgins, Kohler, Proskey, Raymond, Reilly, Scott, Smith, Valentine, Wood, Wormser.

Owing to a large number of auction sales being held, there was also a large attendance of guests, as follows: Messrs. Cramer and Craft of Pittsburgh, Mr. Sears of Swansea, Mr. Joy of Boston, Messrs. George A. and Allison Gillette of Rochester, N. Y., Mr. Teale of New York City and Mr. Morris of the Springfield Coin Club.

After the roll call the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary reported greetings from Mr. Hidden; the receipt of two magazines, a letter from Mr. De Lagerberg accompanying his exhibit; the acceptance of his election to corresponding membership by Mr. George T. Morgan, Chief Engraver, United States Mint, and an invitation to attend the first Annual Exhibition of the Society of Independent Artists.

The Treasurer submitted a report.

The Executive Committee announced that at the next meeting, May 11th, Mr. S. H. Chapman would give a lecture on "Southern and Moorish Spain," to which the Club will look forward with pleasure.

The Publication Committee of 1916 reported that the Year Book had been forwarded by the printer, but unfortunately its delivery had gone astray.

The President extended heartiest greetings to the guests of the evening, as well as those members who were not in frequent attendance at our meetings. The President then presented Mr. Frey a silver medal upon his nine years as services as Vice President, dedicated by Messrs. Smith, Wood, Boyd and Wilson. The obverse of the medal shows the recipient's head facing to the left, wearing his familiar high pot hat; inscription, ALBERT R. FREY, V. P. MCMVIII-MCMXVII. 9 stars. Rev., the Seal of the New York Numismatic Club.

In order that the spell of Friday the 13th should not be dangerous, Mr. Wilson sent Mr. Frey a leather medal of the same design.

President Boyd called attention to the joint dinner with the American Numismatic Society, plans for which had now been perfected, and which would be held on the 25th at the Hotel Breslin. A large attendance was assured and those who had not yet responded to the announcement should do so promptly.

The business meeting then adjourned for the purpose of looking over the exhibits in connection with the announced subject, "Coins of the Island Possessions of the United States, including Alaska."

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Kohler: Virgin Islands (Danish West Indies). 15 silver coins, size 3c to 2 Francs; 3 copper coins, 5 bits and 10 bits; one 20 Frs. gold piece; 1859 to 1907 of the Reigns of Frederick VII., Christian IX. and Frederick VIII.

By Dr. Valentine: Cuba, 20 specimens of fractional currency of different denominations, 16 under Spanish rule and 3 under the Republic.

By Mr. Blake: First National Bank of Hawaii at Honolulu $5 and $10 notes.

By Mr. Proskey, the usual large series relating to the subject, among them the following:

Hawaii, Kalakaua, complete proof set, including 12½c; 8 tokens of copper, aluminum and brass. Kamehameha, 2 dies of the 1c, the only official copper coin of the Independent Hawiian Islands.

Also series of the Philippine Islands, Panama, Porto Rico, Cuba and the Virgin Islands; an oval war medal of Alphonso XII.; oval medal showing statue of Columbus at Cardenas.

Medal given by the St. Louis Exposition to the Philippine exhibit.

Medal given to the Philippine exhibit at Madrid Exposition in 1887.

Three of the six different dies of the Cuban Republican dollar.

Philippine Islands under American Rule, complete line of proof sets and mintage from 1903.

Ferdinand & Isabella Spanish dollar in uncirculated condition.

Other exhibits not relating to the set subject were as follows:

By Mr. Craft: U. S. A. 1811 mint cent.

By Mr. Cramer: U. S. pattern coins 1867, 5c aluminum, A-W 629. 1868 nickel cent, A-W 698. 1850 ring cent, bronze, A-W 142.

By Mr. De Lagerberg: St. Peter's Medal personally presented by the late Pope Pius X. to Dr. Charles M. Howe, President, First National Bank, Passaic, N. J. (Courtesy of Dr. Howe.)

Latest Medal by the Norwegian Mint Engraver, Ivar Throndson, struck in copper from "the Mulitelma" Copper Mines in Sweden.

Provisional Government of Mexico, 5c card board fractional currency.

By Mr. Blake: A full set of gold National Bank notes, consisting of $5, $10, $20, $50 and $100, issued by the First National Bank of San Francisco, Cal.

By Mr. Proskey: Aes Grave of the Roman Republic.

By Dr. Valentine: Haiti, 2 gourdes paper money.

By Mr. Elder: Large medal given to officers who served at Trafalgar. Obv., bust of Nelson to left in admiral's uniform. Inscription, HORATIO, VISCOUNT NELSON. K. B. DUKE OF BRONTE, and Rev., ENGLAND EXPECTS EVERY MAN WILL DO HIS DUTY. Below, TRAFALGAR. OCTR. 21, 1805. Picture of naval battle.

Mr. Higgins then addressed the Club with a witty and highly interesting talk of "Reminiscences of the Early Days of Our Club," of which he had been one of the founders and first president. His talk was greatly enjoyed by the entire audience, and after its conclusion Mr. Higgins made some further remarks regarding his recent researches into the ancient craft of the Priesthood which later developed into the science of Masonry. He presented the Club with a copy of his work, "The Beginning of Masonry."

Messrs. Frey, Heaton and Dr. French also were called on for a few remarks, and Mr. Frey especially echoed some of Mr. Higgins' reminiscences of personalities.

To conclude the evening, President Boyd proposed a toast to the President of the United States which was drunk with fervor.

It was one of the best attended, most congenial, interesting and enthusiastic meetings which the Club has held.

MORITZ WORMSER, Secretary.

Chicago Numismatic Society

The regular monthly meeting of Branch One, A. N. A., was held in the Captain's cabin, at Righeimer's, City Hall Square Building, Chicago, Wednesday evening, April 4th. The following members were present: Messrs. Leon, Carey, Jonas, Kelly, Williams, Josephson, Wilson, Robrisch and Davis.

The meeting was called to order by the President. Owing to the demands of business, Mr. Ripstra was not able to be present, and his paper on "The Making of a Medal" will be given at a future meeting. Mr. Williams gave a very interesting account of some of his experiences on collecting trips in Central and South America in search of the gold coins of the Latin American countries.

Some of the exhibits were of especial interest. Mr. Leon showed nine specimens of Encased Postage Stamps, among which were the following rarities: 1c, White the Hatter, N. Y.; 5c, Sand's Ale, (Chicago); 10c, Gage Bros. & Drake, Chicago; and 12c, J. Gault, N. Y.; also a Seventy Ducat gold piece of Poland of the reign of Sigismund III., dated 1621. This coin is excessively rare and weighs 243.65 grams or 3760 grains. It is the property of Mr. Virgil M. Brand, who also has the 80 and 100 Ducat pieces of the same dies.

Mr. Williams' exhibit contained some very rare pieces. One was from Brazil, 6400 Reis, gold of Peter I., dated 1822. Only four of these are known, one being in a European museum, and the other two in Brazilian collections. Another was an 8 Peso gold piece of Guatemala of Raphael Carrera, dated 1864. This coin is of extreme rarity. It is in no museum collection and it has never been catalogued. He also showed 400 Reis, gold, of Peter II. of Brazil, 1833, and gold of the State of Costa Rica, 1842, struck only during that year and during an insurrection.

Other exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Josephson: A medal commemorating the Samoan Conference of 1889, having on its obverse a portrait of William II., and on its reverse the coats of arms of England, Germany, and the United States.

By Mr. Carey: Copper coins of Baroda and Guatemala.

By Mr. Wilson: Crowns of Ferdinand II., 1624, struck for Stryria, and of Francis I., and a medal of Franz Joseph.

By Mr. Davis: Groats of Henry VII. and Henry VIII. and sixpence of Edward VI.

At the next meeting each member is to bring his most interesting coin or medal and tell why it is interesting. The meeting was adjourned till the first Wednesday of May.

R. E. DAVIS, Secretary.

Rochester Numismatic Association

Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, April 3, 1917.

The 118th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association was called to order by Vice President H. H. Yawger. The following members were present: Messrs. Horner, Maunovry, Loizeau, L. G. Amberg, Yawger, Handler, Bauer, Borradaile, Williams, Stanley, Woolsey, Haringx, Raymond, W. H. Amberg, Gillette. Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The following applications for membership in the R. N. A. were proposed by Mr. Stanley and Mr. Maunovry: Harry R. Darling, 436 Seneca Parkway; Earl S. Burling, 20 Winthrop Strect. The applications were acted on at once by the Membership Committee, and they were duly elected.

Motion made by Mr. Loizeau and carried, that a committee of all the Ex-Presidents of the Association be appointed, to make all arrangements for the A. N. A. Convention to be held in Rochester this year.

Practically the entire evening was spent in discussing Convention matters. The designs for Convention badge were inspected, and one of them was decided on provided it is not too expensive. It was also decided that the coin exhibit for the Convention be shown at the Memorial Art Gallery, if we may have the use of it on the dates set for the Convention.

Meeting adjourned to April 17, 1917.

SIGMUND HANDLER, Secretary.

Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, April 17, 1917.

The 119th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association was called to order by Vice President H. H. Yawger. The following members were present: Messrs. French, Woolsey, Haringx, Tillotson, Horner, Borradaile, Ballard, Putnam, Plumb, Simmonds, Gillette, Bauer, Maunovry, L. G. Amberg, Savage, Handler, Stanley, Yawger, Woodbury, Koeb, Emrich, W. H. Amberg.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Circular letter from F. G. Duffield, editor of The Numismatist, was read, with regard to publishing in The Numismatist an article by Mr. H. D. Allen of Boston, giving historical data on Confederate paper money, with illustrations, and it was voted that $10.00 be sent Mr. Duffield to help defray the expense of publishing same.

Mr. E. D. Putnam announced that he had been advised, through Mr. Hurdle, Superintendent of the Memorial Art Gallery, that the Board of Managers at their meeting last week gladly gave their consent to our using the Art Gallery for the American Numismatic Convention, to be held August 25th to 29th. This will be an excellent location for the exhibition, and there is a lecture room in the building which can be used to hold the meetings. The Art Gallery is about fifteen or twenty minutes' walk from the center of the city, and the University Avenue car line runs directly past the building, making it very easy of access. Messrs. Putnam, King and Yawger were appointed a committee to see Mr. Hurdle and make any necessary arrangements.

The members were much pleased to have with them at the meeting Mr J. C. Woodbury, who has been in California all winter and just returned a few days before the meeting.

Meeting adjourned to May 1, 1917.

SIGMUND HANDLER, Secretary.

Pacific Coast Numismatic Society

The twenty-second meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was held on March 29th at the office of its President, Room 402 Board of Trade Building, San Francisco, Cal. The meeting was called to order by President Fred T. Huddart.

Members present: Messrs. Beardslee, Brandon, Hill, Mohr, Sherow, Reimers, Wilson, Huddart, and Steinman.

Guests present: Dr. S. C. Rodgers, A. Witkin, A. Furth, and Mrs. A. A. Haase.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary read a paper written by the Society's Curator, Farran Zerbe, entitled "National Bank Notes."

A letter was read from Dr. S .C. Rodgers, in which he stated that he would pay the society a visit from Watsonville.

Mr. Beardslee presented Dr. Rodgers' petition for membership in the society, and it was acted upon favorably.

Further business was dispensed with in order to exhibit the coins of the members and visitors.

Mr. Brandon showed a complete set of silver and bronze English coins dated 1911, in uncirculated condition.

Dr. Rodgers exhibited a collection of 100 Silver U. S. Dollars in fine to proof condition.

Mrs. A. A. Haase showed a collection of early California Halves and Quarters in fine condition, and a 1/32 Ducat gold piece of Nuremburg (Unc.).

Fred T. Huddart exhibited a collection of fifty different U. S. $5.00 and $10.00 pieces in fine to uncirculated condition.

Mr. Steinman showed a ¼ Ducat (square) Nuremburg gold (Unc.) and a Ducat Nuremburg gold (Unc.), both coins the same type and minted about 1700.

The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of its President or Secretary.

J. LELAND STEINMAN, Secretary.

Springfield Coin Club

The 51st meeting of the Springfield Coin Club was called to order at 8:15 on March 28, 1917, in the rooms of the Springfield Board of Trade, with President Pond in the chair. The following members were present: Messrs. Chancellor, Browne, Frazer, Fuller, Krager, Geo. Morris, Morse, Oliver, Prevost, Pond, Sherman, Stone, Wolcott, and A. W. Morris. Two visitors were also present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The Treasurer's report was read and approved. Application for membership from Edmund E. Snow was received and laid over until the next meeting, according to our by-laws. A ballot was then taken on Messrs. Shean and Dodge, and they were duly elected members.

The President then appointed the following Publicity Committee for 1917: A. W. Morris, John E. Morse and Luman S. Browne.

After discussion on printing the list of the A. N. A. members, it was moved by Oliver, seconded by Morse, that the Springfield Coin Club give a sum not exceeding $20.00 toward publishing a list of members of the A. N. A.; this list to be gotten out under the auspices of the Springfield Coin Club. The motion carried. The committee announced that private donations would enable them to pay the balance of the cost. A letter was then read from Mr. B. Max Mehl, the well known Fort Worth dealer, and referred to the Publicity Committee for action.

The subject of receipt of letters from Mr. Harold K. Bowen of Fort Dodge, Iowa, by several of the members was then discussed, and upon motion by President Pond, seconded by Mr. Frazier, the following Resolution was adopted, with the request that the Secretary forward same to Mr. Duffield, editor of "The Numismatist," and ask him to publish same. Motion carried.

> "Resolved, That the Springfield Coin Club express its strong disapproval of the methods of Harold K. Bowen, of Fort Dodge, Iowa, in placing in nomination for the coming A. N. A. election, a ticket headed by himself as president, and placing thereon the names of two of our own club members, without first obtaining their consent."

Mr. Stone then made the following proposed change to our By-Laws:

> "Amend Article 3, Section 1, by striking out the word 'fourth' in the third line and inserting in its place the word 'second.'"

Action was postponed until the next regular meeting, with the recommendation that notice be sent of the proposed change to all the members.

Mr. Oliver then announced that a member of the club, who desired his name not to be mentioned, had purchased buttons for all members of the Springfield Coin Club who are members of the A. N. A. After Mr. Oliver distributed these buttons, it was moved by Mr. Stone and seconded by Mr. Wolcott that a vote of thanks be given the unknown donor. Motion carried.

The meeting was then turned over to the Entertainment Committee, who had Mr. Stone give a history and talk on the 1804 dollar. This Mr. Stone was well qualified to do because of his long association with the study of numismatics, as well as possessing a well equipped library on the subject of coins. After listening to this interesting and instructive talk, the Club gave Mr. Stone a vote of thanks.

The usual auction followed, after which the Club adjourned to a nearby restaurant, as the guest of the President. A. W. MORRIS, Secretary.

Latin on U. S. Currency

Many persons, and even those with a rudimentary or fair acquaintance with the Latin language, find hardship in translating the Latin that is on the dollar bill, as well as on all other denominations of currency issued by the United States. This Latin is in the great circle of the seal of the Treasury of the United States, and that seal is near the middle of the right-hand half of the bill. The legend on the seals is "Thesaur. Amer. Septent. Sigil," being an abbreviation of the Latin, "Thesauri Americæ Septentrionalis Sigillum," meaning "The seal of the Treasury of North America."

In addition to the Latin inscription on the seal there are a number of symbols on the seal, stars, a balance and keys. The thirteen stars represent the thirteen original colonies. Justice, the blind goddess holding the balance, has always been a favorite with the devisers of state seals. The first design submitted for the Great Seal of the United States had this device in full, but it was omitted entirely from the one finally adopted. The designers of our Treasury seal used the balance alone as an emblem of Justice. Keys, in secular heraldry, have been used from remote antiquity to denote offices of state.

The history of the seal of the Treasury was written a few years ago by Emma M. V. Triepel, librarian of the Treasury Department, and that account of the origin incorporated in one of the annual reports of the register of the Treasury. Miss Triepel found that a committee was appointed by the Continental Congress, September 26, 1778, to devise a seal for the Treasury. There were three members, John Witherspoon, Gouverneur Morris and Richard Henry Lee. In the journals of Congress for the same date is a resolution from which the following references to the seal were taken:

"Resolved, That the comptroller shall keep the Treasury books and seal and file all accounts * * * and shall draw bills under said seal."

The Treasury Department's librarian wrote that no reference to any report from this committee is to be found in the publications of the Continental Congress, so the date cannot be given of its adoption, but impressions of the continental seal have been found on documents dated 1782. When the present form of government was instituted in 1789 the Treasury seal of the confederation was continued in use, and is found on papers issued in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

The old seal of the continental period was replaced in 1849 by another cut in cast steel by Edward Stabler of Montgomery county, Md. He was ordered to make a facsimile of the old one, which was nearly worn out. Mr. Stabler suggested some minor improvements, but was informed that the design must be copied exactly in accordance with the law. However, on comparing an impression from the continental seal taken in 1816 with the one from the seal now in use, a slight difference in the wreaths on the sides of the shield is to be found, and tiny dots have been introduced on what was at the previous date blank space about the principal features within the shield.

Miss Triepel thinks that the adoption of the new seal was due to certain legislation, for in chapter 61, section 3, of the Statutes at Large for 1849 one finds the following:

"And be it further enacted, That all books, papers, documents and records in the War, Navy, Treasury and Post Office departments, and the Attorney General's office, may be copied and certified under seal in the same manner as those in the State Department may now be by law, and with the same force and effect, and the Attorney General shall cause a seal to be made and provided for his office, with such device as the President of the United States shall approve."

The historian of the seal says that the diameter of the seal now in use is one-eighth inch greater than that of the continental seal. But these differences are so minute that the casual observer would never notice them. In all essential features they are the same, so that the design of the seal of the Treasury Department is older than the national government.

Watch These Special Monthly Coin Offers

PLEASE NOTE: I receive and buy small lots of coins nearly every day. In order to turn them quickly, I shall offer them each month at only a nominal margin over actual cost.

Many desirable pieces may be picked up here at fair prices.

Please remember, satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

FOR THIS MONTH I OFFER

FOREIGN SILVER DOLLARS

Especially Interesting at This Time.

All priced Reasonable and are "Returnable" if not satisfactory.

England. 1671 Charles II. Crown. Bust to R. Reverse, arms of England, France, Scotland and Ireland. V. Good..... $ 1.80

Charles II. 1662 Crown. Good..... 1.60

William III. 1695 Crown. Bust to R. Rev. crowned arms of England, France, Scotland and Ireland. Good..... 1.80

William III. 1696 Crown. Good..... 1.65

George IV. 1720 Brunswick Crown. Horse at left. Rev. crowned shield of arms within garter. Fine..... 1.65

George III. 1820 Crown. Laureated head to R. Rev., St. George and dragon within the garter; lettered edge. Good..... 1.30

George IV. 1822 Crown. Laureated head to L. Rev., St. George and dragon. V. Good..... 1.40

Victoria. 1845 Crown. Head to L. Rev. shield of arms within wreath. Fine. S. F. counterstamped on neck..... 1 35

Victoria. 1893 Crown. Crowned and veiled bust. Rev., St. George and dragon. Proof. Rare in proof condition..... 2.25

Bavaria. 1772 Crown. Very good..... 1.10

Austria. 1614 Johan George, Crowned Thaler. Bust in armour R. Rev., bust within circle of shields. Very good..... 1.70

1684 Leopold I. Large draped and laureated bust. Rev. arms within fleece collar, crowned. Broad Crown. V. Fine..... 2.40

1701 Leopold. Laureated bust. Rev. crowned arms. Fine..... 1.70

1707 Joseph I. Laureated bust in draped armour, large peruke. Rev., Austrian Ducal arms crowned within fleece collar. Crown, plain edge. Ex. F., mint luster. Scarce..... 2.40

1763 Francis I. Crown or Thaler. Female standing. Rev. crowned arms of Austria and Bohemia. V. Good..... 1.25

1793 Francis II. Head to R. Rev. three crowns divided by cross. Fine. 1.15

1878 Francis Joseph. 2 Florin. Laureated head R. Rev. double headed eagle. V. Fine..... 1.20

Bamberg, 1795. Franz Ludwig Crown. Crowned arms on mantle. Rev., "Zum Besten Des Vaterlands" within wreath, value and date. Fine.. 1.60

Brunswick. Bayern, 1857. Thaler. Head of Maximilian II. V. Good... 1.00

Bavaria, 1820. Maximilian Joseph. Head to R. Rev. sword and scepter crossed. V. Good..... 1.20

Barcelona, 1808. 5 Pesetas. Diamond-shaped shield within wreath. Rev. value and date. Good..... 1.40

Central America, 1840 Dollar. Sun rising behind mountain. Fine..... 1.10

(Continued on next page)

Special Monthly Coin Offers (Continued)

(Continued from preceding page)

Denmark. 1787. Christian VII. Head to R. Rev. crowned shield. 60 Schillings. V. Good 1.40
1843 Christian VIII. Specie Crown. V. Fine 1.40
Dominican Republic. 1897 Peso. Indian Princess. Fine 1.00
France. Louis XVI. 1792 Crown.. Head to L. Rev., Genius of France. V. Good 1.35
Frankfurt, 1855. Commemorative 2 Guelden. Fine 1.10
Germany, 1876. 5 Brachmai. Head L. Rev. crowned arms. V. Good... 1.40
Hungary, 1694. Leopold Crown. V. Fine 2.10
Patrona Hungary, 1830. Madonna and Child. Fine 1.40
Italy, 1812. 5 Lire. Head of Napoleon. Italian arms. Fine. Scarce... 2.10
Nuremburg, 1765. Crown. V. Good. View of City 1.60
Saxe Altenburg, 1623. Crown. John Philip and three brothers. Obv., John Philip, ½ figure. Rev. portraits of the three brothers. V. Good 1.60
Saxony, 1776. Fred. Augustus. Head to R. Rev. crowned arms within wreath. Crown. Fine 1.30
Saxony, 1815. Fred. Augustus. Head to R. Rev. crowned arms. Crown. Fine 1.25
Sardinia, 1823, 1827. 5 Lire. Carl Felix. Head to R. Rev. arms within wreath, legend, edge lettered. V. Fine 1.25
Saxony, 1598. Three Brother Crown. Kohn George, Augustus and Christian. The three figures facing. Rev. crested arms. V. Good..... 2.10
Saxony. Frederick III. Commemorative Crown. Bust to R. Rev., inscription in twelve lines, within circle of shields. Fine..... 1.80
Switzerland, 1876. 5 Franc. View of city. Rev. Liberty, Industry. Alps in distance. Fine 1.20
Spain, 1822. Ferdinand VII. 20 R's. Head to R. Rev. crowned arms between pillars. V. Good..... .90
Spain, 1850. Isabell II. 20 R's. Head to R. Rev. crowned shield. About fine 1.10
Spain, 1854. Isabell II. 20 R's. Head R. Rev. arms between pillars. V. Good 1.10
Tyrol, 1629. Crown. Sigismund III. Half-length figure to R. crowned, holding sword and orb. Rev. shield, legend. About fine. Scarce... 1.80
Turkey, 20 Piastres. Very good..... 1.40
Wurtemburg, 1874. 5 Mark. Obv. Thaler, Carl. Head R. Rev., Prussian arms. Fine. Scarce..... 2.10
Westphalen, 1810, 1811. Henry Napoleon. Obv. Head to L. Rev. legend, different type. Fine 1.15
Prussia, 1844. 3½ Guelden. Frederick Wilhelm III. Head to R. Rev. crowned arms. V. Fine..... 2.10
Saxony, 1861. Double Thaler. Head to L. Rev. shield supported by lions. Very fine 2.10
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1621 Austria. Ferdinand II. Crown 1.75
and. Sigismund III. Very scarce..... 2.50
Austria, 1650. Roman Empire 2.75

(Continued on next page)

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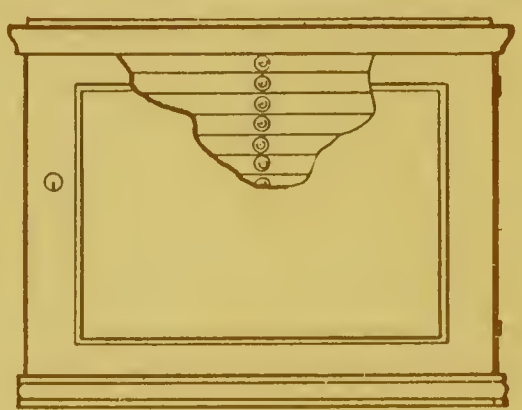

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VOLUME VIII. NUMBER 6-7
WHOLE NUMBER 90-91

Mehl's Numismatic Monthly

An Illustrated Numismatic Journal

Devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money

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JUNE-JULY, 1917

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY
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An Illustrated Journal Devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money

Original contributions from those interested in Numismatics solicited and liberally paid for. Newspaper and magazine clippings pertaining to Numismatics thankfully received.

B. MAX MEHL, Editor and Publisher
Offices, Mehl Building, Fort Worth, Texas

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Vol. VIII. FORT WORTH, TEXAS, JUNE-JULY, 1917 No. 6-7

With the Editor

THE RISING SUN TAVERN.

A correspondent suggests that the Rising Sun Tavern Token is probably, if related, a step FARTHER to the original Peck's token of Troy, N. Y. He writes: "It is very improbable that a tavern in a district so very French should have a name so typically British as The Rising Sun." We wish it to be distinctly understood that we are strictly neutral in this great question that is agitating numismatic circles in Canada and threatening to divide the learned into distinct camps.

JOHN HIGLEY OF GRANBY, CONN., THE ORIGINAL BLACKSMITH.

From a paper on Early Colonial and American Money, by F. G. Markham, that appeared in the "Numismatist" for June, 1911, we take the following:

"John Higley was an ingenious blacksmith, and probably made his own dies. The cents were struck in 1737, 1738, and 1739, and bear several devices. The most common one has on the obverse a standing deer, and surrounding the deer the inscription 'The value of three pence.' On the reverse are three hammers, each bearing a crown, surrounded by the inscription 'I am good copper.' Another variety has on the reverse a broad axe encircled by the inscription 'I cut my way through.' The first inscription, as noted above, was the value of three pence. Rum in those days was three pence a glass, and the blacksmith Higley was wont to settle his score at the bar with his own coin at the stated value. The landlord and the public objecting to take a halfpenny's

worth of copper for three pence, the ingenious blacksmith changed it to 'Value me as you please.' Of course all this is tradition, but it seems well authenticated. Within the past few years Granby cents have been sold for seventy-five and even a hundred dollars."

Probably, all the tales told of thirsty and industrious Canadian blacksmiths striking tokens are fables, and owe their origin to the tradition that has grown up around the Granby blacksmith.

BILLS AND HOW TO KEEP THEM.

A Georgia correspondent writing us says: "I have so far merely kept my bills in envelopes, the Confederate and Southern state issues arranged according to denomination and date of issue, but that is of course very unsatisfactory. Recently I purchased a cheap loose-leaf binder and I have some leaves I am going to cut to fit it. These leaves will hold four bills on a page, and my idea is to mount them with peelable hinges like stamp collectors use to mount stamps. Am not sure whether this will prove entirely satisfactory or not, but it is the only inexpensive method I know of at present. My United States notes being more valuable, I keep in transparent envelopes of the same size, likewise the fractional currency. I have heard of albums in which the bills were inserted in some manner, but I believe they are rather elaborate affairs."

If any of our readers have what they consider a better way, we should be glad to hear from them. Do not be afraid to pass a good idea on.

THE THREE GREAT SISTER REPUBLICS.

The old Romans illustrated the history of Rome on their coins and because of this, the magnificent series of Roman large bronze is today the most interesting historical series in the world.

Why should not the entry of the United States into the great world war be commemorated and illustrated on our coinage? The eagle is a noble subject, but the artist would find in the personification of the three greatest Republics in the world—France, Russia and the United States—a fitting subject for his talent. It is a great subject and ably treated would be one of the finest designs that has ever graced the coinage of the world.

We suppose this is to much to hope for—red tape and precedent are too strong to overcome easily. It is just possible, too, that by next year there may be more than three great Republics. Well—the more the merrier.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S NEW SILVER COIN.

Newfoundland has at last fallen into line with her great sister colony, the Dominion of Canada. She, too, has now a twenty-five cent piece and is or should be perfectly happy. The idea of getting along without a coin of this denomination seems strange to Americans. The quarter is a most popular coin, and the want of it in business and banking circles must have been felt for many years.

It has been said that political fears that the introduction of a twenty-five cent piece presaged political union with Canada has prevented the issue of this coin in the past. These fears have evidently been overcome. Canadians and Newfoundlanders have fought side by side for Freedom on the blood-red soil of France, and a common cause and sacrifice may have brought them into closer and more kindly union. Or it may be the demand of business circles has proved strong enough to overcome the prejudice against the quarter.

JACKSON CENTS.

The large number of bidders for the Jackson cents offered in our sale of last month is proof that this series is coming into favor again. It was an unusually complete collection that we offered and we had an unusually large number of bidders for them. This is an out and out American series and of great historical interest, especially to the younger class of collectors. The great diversity of the designs adds to its interest, and does much to make it one of our most favored series.

THREE AND ONE-HALF POUND LOAF OF BREAD, 24 CENTS.

A correspondent sends us a rubbing of a token in his collection. The obverse consists of a pair of scales. "3½ lb." "1s. (24 cents) worth of bread. 1795-96. Good Lord Deliver Us." The reverse shows a pair of scales and "6½ lb. bread for 1s. April 1796. God be praised."

"Today," he adds, "we are now paying twenty-four cents for a three-pound loaf, so we have the 1795 record broken. Perhaps the 6½-pound loaf may sell for the same money next April, but I doubt it." So do we. Probably the three-pound loaf will be selling for fifty cents before next April and a world's record be established.

A DOUBLE NUMBER FOR JUNE AND JULY.

We know how the Numismatic Monthly is essential to a truly happy numismatic existence. But then with a twenty-five mile lake within a thirty minutes auto drive, and with said lake being inhabited with the finny tribe who seem partial to a certain kind of bait known to Ye Editor, we feel sure that our efforts to give you a good-measure-issue this month and combine it with the July issue will meet with the approval of our two thousand reader-friends.

Keep Business Going

Not only "Business as Usual," but our motto has always been and is especially so NOW: "More and Better Business Than Usual."

This certainly seems to be the trend of conditions in the Numismatic line, as is evidenced by the continued prosperity of the country and the continued well patronized Auction Sales.

At our sale held on May 15th, the number of bidders represented (three hundred) and the prices realized as well as the interest of the Collectors was as lively as ever before. And above all, we find our market for the better class of numismatic material, the demand being far greater than the supply.

Besides our sale of June 12th, we have another dandy sale booked for July—the Hartell Collection of U. S., with other consignments of Foreign to make the sale of unusual interest.

Catalogues are, of course, free.

The Wasserman Collection to be Sold at Auction

Collectors who are interested in the United States series will have abundant opportunity to satisfy their longing for long-looked-for varieties in the sale of the Collection formed by Mr. Jos. Wasserman of Fort Smith, Ark., whose entire collection will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve on June 12th by B. Max Mehl of Fort Worth, Texas.

Space does not permit here to give a list of the rarities, but suffice to say that there are more than six hundred gold coins alone—besides a fine assortment of United States Silver, Fractional Currency, Medals, Foreign Crowns, etc.

Catalogues are now ready and are free to those who intend to bid.

Year Book of the N. Y. N. C.

About six New York Numismatic Enthusiasts gathered for a little social evening at which it was suggested that a New York Numismatic Club be formed. This was just eight years ago. And as the result of this little gathering, the present New York Numismatic Club with its membership of about one hundred of the most advanced Numismatists in this country and abroad, came into permanent existence—an invaluable asset to Numismatics the world over.

The 1917 Year Book of the Club has just been received. Besides the report of the proceedings of the meetings held during the year, it contains the various addresses delivered before the Club. The volume is profusely illustrated, well printed and neatly arranged. It is a valuable addition to the Numismatic literature of the year and a credit to the Club and especially to the Publication Committee.

Southern and Moorish Spain

The following is a summary of address and slides by S. Hudson Chapman before the New York Numismatic Club:

Spain as compared to Italy is not as interesting either from a historical standpoint or the general characteristics of the country. It first came into historical notice in the time of Hannibal and the Punic Wars. It became part of the Roman Empire and upon its fall was overrun by the Visigoths. In 711 Tarick with his Moorish cohorts overran the country and pushed the remaining Christian population back into the mountains, where a number of Spanish Christian Kings were established.

The Battle of Tours prevented this Moorish Kingdom from spreading over all Europe. The Moors suffered their final defeat by King Ferdinand, and their last stronghold fell in 1492. Then followed the Golden Age in Spain when in 1516 Charles I. became Emperor Charles V. of Germany, and the wonderful colonies of Peru and Mexico poured wealth into the country.

But gradually and quickly Spain fell from its position of power and strength. One of the sad steps in this direction was the expulsion in the early seventeenth century of the Morescos, who formed the best class industrially. One by one it lost its colonies and dependencies, such as Portugal and the Netherlands. In 1873 for a time a republic was established, but it failed and the monarchy was restored; for owing to the divergencies of races there is no hope of a homogeneous republic. It was interesting to note that some portions of the country were still violently republican, and Mr. Chapman on his travels passed some fiery republican appeals to the Electorate in connection with a recent campaign.

The architectural style of the Moorish structures has many Byzantine features, and at Cordova we find the remnants of this great Moorish Capital.

After the brief historical introduction, Mr. Chapman showed a large series of very beautiful slides, of which the following attempts to be only a bare outline:

1. **The City of Cadiz.** A view from the Sea. Harbor views with sailing vessels. The Cathedral of the Seventeenth Century. Narrow streets with their overhanging balconies. The City Park with beautiful exotic palms. On the way to Seville, plains of salt marshes and sage brush.

2. **The City of Seville.** Views along the River. The Torre d'Oro or Golden Tower. Old Moorish towers. The principal object in this City, the Cathedral, the largest in Europe, except St. Peter's. The famous Giralda Tower, with the statue of Faith as weather vane. Its beautiful central portal. Its orange court-yards and splendid interior; its huge spaces of dignified simplicity. Examples of paintings contained there, among them a Murillo Madonna, away up in the Baptistry; a St. Anthony of Padua. Cardinal driving out of his palace opposite. The Alcazar or "Palace of the Kings," in Moresco style, begun by Pedro the Cruel, showing the wonderful color effects of Moorish art. A splendid patio with Moorish arches. The Hall of Charles V. The Hall of the Ambassadors with colored relief designs and its beautiful upper structure. The Doll's Court. The Gardens of the Palace. The City Hall of the Sixteenth Century. Pictures from the City Museum, formerly a

monastery. Street vendors with their heavy laden donkeys. The bull ring after the performance. The site of the ancient City of Italica, with a well preserved and little known ancient arena. No less than three Emperors, Trajan, Hadrian and Theodosius, were born there. Rural transportation in the shape of ox-teams, sometimes driven tandem.

3. **Cordova.** Its great Mosque, a fine example of Moorish art. Its gradual growth and amplification by successive rulers. Artistic sacrilege by building a Christian Church in its center.

4. **Toledo.** Barren country on the way there. Sixteenth century Spanish city without change. The City of Le Cid. A wonderful old bridge across the gorge of the river, which surrounds the city on almost all sides. An old fort protecting the bridge. The Alcazar, a splendid hotel. The public square. The house of Cervantes, now a small inn. Entrance to the great hospital Santa Cruz. The City Hall. The great Cathedral, with splendid and unique interior views: The gilt altar screen; the base of a huge column; the Church San Juan de Los Reyes, with chains of captives decorating it.

5. **Madrid.** The Cuerto del Sol. The Royal Palace. The Royal Armory with a wonderful collection of ancient armor. A splendid view over the flat land. Washing along the river. The fountain of Sido. Bull ring and bull fight, with many animated and life-like pictures. The Prado Museum. Statue of Velasquez. Statue of Athena. A splendid bronze head of Philip II., exactly the same as on the gold Stater. Numerous fine paintings, illustrating the styles of El Greco, Murillo and above all Velasquez; Las Baroquias; Vulcan's Forge; Balthasar Carlos; Duke Olivares; Surrender of Breda; The Spinners. Goya and modern impressionism; "Unknown Cardinal by Rafael" (really Cardinal Granbello by Muro). A number of Rafael's, Titian's, and Corregio's; Rubens' Judgment of Paris.

Iron Money in Scandinavia

By M. SORENSEN.

During the last year or so it has frequently been rumored that the Scandinavian countries contemplated coining iron money. The main reason for this change is not so much their inability to get the necessary copper, but rather to put a stop to the mysterious disappearance of the small change in those countries. The mints have been working night and day, but in spite of their best efforts the scarcity of copper coins has remained as great, much to the embarrassment of the retail business. Investigations concerning the eventual fate of the coppers have revealed naught, although under the present circumstances it is not difficult to guess at their final destiny. Only one thing has been certain—the coppers disappeared as fast as put into circulation.

In their efforts to keep up the necessary supply of small change, and to keep it for home circulation, the three governments have finally decided on issuing coins of low denominations in a metal less valuable than copper.

In compliance with an agreement between the Scandinavian governments, Sweden has already issued iron coins, and Denmark and Norway will soon

follow. It is reported that these new iron coins will be issued in the same designs, sizes and denominations as the former coppers.

It is claimed that the issuance of these iron coins is only experimental and for temporary use, and for that reason no great number of them will be struck for the present. In the Danish Rigsdag recently the Secretary of Finance gave the information that for the present only 150,000 Kroners worth of 5 ore pieces would be coined, 75,000 Kroner in 2 ore pieces and 30,000 Kroner in 1 ore pieces.

The 5 ore piece will be 27 mm. in size, the 2 ore piece 21 mm., and the 1 ore piece 16 mm. Of a pound of iron 144 pieces will be struck of the 5 ore denomination, or 288 of the 2 ore denomination, or 576 of the 1 ore.

Currency and Banking at Aden

By J. de LAGERBERG.

The settlement of Aden consists of the peninsula and isthmus of Aden proper, the town of Sheikh Othman on the land side, Little Aden, and the island of Perim. The area of the settlement is about 80 square miles and the population at least 50,000. Aden and Sheikh Othman, the principal towns of the settlement, have together an estimated population of 46,000. The affairs of the port are administered by a board known as the Arden Port Trust, whose chairman is an officer of the Indian Public Works Department. This board has to do with all matters concerning the port, such as public works, custom wharves, landing and shipping of goods, tolls, rates, charges, control of pilots, publication of trade and navigation returns, etc.

For purposes of government Aden is included in Bombay Presidency of India and the currency and postage stamps are the same as those used in that country. The rupee (equal to $0.3244) is the currency unit. The English pound sterling ($4.8665) normally equal 15 rupees. During the first part of the year under review gold sovereigns were at a high premium in Bombay and large remittances were made from Aden until the issuance of orders restricting the export of gold. The Maria Theresa dollar is preferred by the Arabs of the mainland, and circulates in the native bazaars in Aden. Owing to the high price of silver the demand for the dollars, as well as for the Indian silver coins, is strong and active. The normal value of a Maria Theresa dollar, which fluctuates with the price of silver, is about 1.12 rupees, or $0.3634, but, owing to the advance in the price of that metal, it was about 1.50 rupees, or $0.49 at the end of last year.

Sharp speculation resulted and considerable quantities were bought and shipped to the London market at a good profit. There has been no new coinage of Maria Theresa dollars, and as a result of large shipments of this coin from Aden the supply is becoming low. (During the first quarter of 1913 the Maria Theresa dollar was quoted at $0.4604).

The only general bank in Aden is the National Bank of India (Ltd.) at Aden Camp, which has a branch at Steamer Point. A leading importing and exporting firm (Parsi), however, operates a private bank in connection with its general business and has good patronage.

Interest rates in Arden are governed by those of the Bank of Bombay, and are usually 2 per cent higher. The average rate during the year was 8 per cent on secured loans. Buying and selling rates are also governed by Bombay quotations. Exchange rates throughout the year were fairly steady.

The local banks provide at reasonable charges all necessary facilities for the financing of exports and imports. Advances against produce about to be shipped were furnished without difficulty and in general the negotiation of regular export bills were easily arranged, but this does not promise to be the case throughout the current year.

The Question Box

The Pitt Token—Where Was It Made and Why Is It Considered an American Colonial?

"Can you give me any information about the Pitt token? Is it American or British? Where was it manufactured?"

A brief summary of the political situation at this period may throw some light on the reasons that led to the issue of this token.

The immediate cause of the Revolution was the attempt of England to tax the Colonies, although the latter had no representation in Parliament. The colonists held the view that "taxation without representation was tyranny." In 1765, the Stamp Act was passed, whereby stamps should be purchased from the British Government to be placed on all legal documents, pamphlets, newspapers, etc., which measure was actively resisted by the Colonies. Nine of them sent delegates to New York, where they drew up a Declaration of Rights and a petition to the King and Parliament. The English government repealed the Act in 1766, but still asserted its right to tax the Colonies.

In a life of William Pitt, the Great Commoner, we find the following:

"In February, 1766, Parliament reassembled, and during the debate on the address, Pitt suddenly appeared in the House. The Americans present in the gallery gazed at him as at the appearance of their good angel, or saviour. In addressing the House, he expressed his deep regret for his absence when the Stamp Act was passed. 'If I could have endured,' he said, 'to be carried in my bed, so great was the agitation of my mind for the consequences, I would have solicited some kind hand to have laid me down on this floor to have borne my testimony against it.' He spoke strongly against the Act, and in conclusion he summarized his demands: 'I will beg leave to tell the House what is really my opinion. It is that the Stamp Act be repealed absolutely, totally and immediately; that the reason for the repeal be assigned, because it was founded on an erroneous principle.'"

Curious to relate, Edmund Burke, the great Irish orator and statesman, spoke against repealing theAct.

On March 4th the repeal was passed in the House of Commons. The King's assent was given on March 18th, and the bill for repeal became law.

William Pitt was born November 15, 1708, the second son of Robert Pitt. On July 30, 1766, he was created Viscount Pitt and Earl of Chatham. He died May 11, 1778.

Atkins says in his Coins of British Colonies and Possessions, under "Early American": "The history of this piece is better known than most American tokens. The Stamp Act was passed March 22, 1765, and repealed, principally by the agency of Mr. Pitt, March 18, 1766. This coin, or rather medalet, was struck to commemorate this event by Mr. Smithers, of Philadelphia, from the designs of Colonel Revere of Boston. Although doubtless originally intended for this purpose only, it soon became, in consequence of the dearth of small change, converted into currency."

Frossard, in his monograph, says practically the same, though he was careful to say: "It is said to have been designed, etc." The token is too well known to need description, but the inscription is better understood if read this way:

Obv. The Restorer of Commerce 1776, (with) America (on Rev.) No Stamps. (Repeal of Stamp Act of 1765). Bust of Pitt.

Rev. Thanks to the Friends of Liberty and Trade (with) America. Ship, a trading vessel between England and the American Colonies.

It is impossible to know what authority Atkins had for his statements. The token may have been struck by some admirer of Pitt, or by some merchant in England, benefited by the repeal of the Stamp Act, which cut down the Colonies' imports from England more than one-half in a single year. It hit the English merchants hard and they were strong for the repeal.

It is a most interesting historical token—one that should be in the collection of every American collector.

A Message From the U. S. Government

[We are pleased to publish the following at the request of the United States Treasury Department.]

This is a message to all good Americans from the United States government.

That message is, "Buy a Liberty Bond."

It is your duty and your privilege.

It is good Americanism and good business.

Good Americanism because by subscribing you will be doing your "bit" towards making the world "safe for democracy" as our President has so aptly phrased it.

Good business, because the bond bears 3½ per cent interest per annum, and is free from taxation. You can obtain a bond for as small an amount as $50 and you do not have to pay for it all at once.

Many a person will keep their bonds and hand them on to their children with pride, as mementos of the world crisis, and as proof that the purchaser did his "bit" for America and for humanity.

Possibly, however, you may need money at some time. Take your bond to the bank and borrow on it. It is good collateral.

Go to your bank tomorrow and file application. You have to pay only two per cent of the amount of your purchase.

Englishmen and Frenchmen are doing their "bit." American citizens, do yours! What you do will be done for our country, our president, for democracy, for humanity.

Fellow citizens, let us do our duty.

The American Numismatic Society and New York Numismatic Club Joint Dinner a Decided Success

A joint dinner was given by the American Numismatic Society and the New York Numismatic Club, on Wednesday evening, April 25, 1917, at the Hotel Breslin in the so-called Carpet Club Rooms on the first floor, Twenty-ninth Street and Broadway, New York City. It was attended by a total of forty-four members of the two organizations and their guests, and the occasion was one enjoyed by everyone present.

The dinner served was excellent and the table was prettily decorated with yellow and red tulips. The dinner began about 7:45 and was followed by a number of interesting addresses, which kept the diners together until about 11 o'clock, when those who were not too old—and almost all of those present were in this class—adjourned to the Ladies' Parlor on the main floor and enjoyed dancing to the tunes of the excellent orchestra of the Hotel until the wee small hours.

The following members and guests were present:

E. H. Adams
W. Gedney Beatty
Ebenezer Beesley
F. C. C. Boyd
Mrs. F. C. C. Boyd
Judson Brenner
W. R. Britton
Dr. Martin Burke
Henry Chapman
Mrs. Henry Chapman
Dr. T. L. Comparette
G. A. Davison
Henry Russell Drowne
Mrs. Henry Russell Drowne
Thomas L. Elder
Miss Mildred James
Albert R. Frey
H. E. Gillingham
Julius Guttag
Mrs. Julius Guttag
Rudolph Kohler
Mrs. Rudolph Kohler
Julius de Lagerberg
Frank I. Liveright
Edward T. Newell
Stephen H. P. Pell
Dr. George F. Kunz
John Reilly, Jr.
J. Sanford Saltus
Jonathan M. Swanson
Mrs. Jonathan M. Swanson
Moritz Wormser
Mrs. Moritz Wormser
Howland Wood
Mrs. Howland Wood
Dr. A. de Yoanna
Dr. Gaetano
Farran Zerbe
A. G. Heaton
C. H. Imhoff
Dr. D. W. Valentine
David Proskey
Mr. Martin
Miss Frey

Mr. F. C. C. Boyd, the President of the New York Numismatic Club, acted as toastmaster, greeting the guests and introducing the speakers of the evening, and in his opening remarks referred to the innovation and apparent success of holding a joint dinner.

The first speaker of the evening was Mr. Edward T. Newell, President of the American Numismatic Society, who heartily seconded Mr. Boyd's remarks, welcoming those present in the name of the American Numismatic

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY AND NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB JOINT DINNER

Society. He told at length of the progress which the Society had made and pointed to its facilities, by reason of its location in the city and its splendid collections, for being of valuable assistance to numismatists in all branches. He pointed out that the collection of the Society ranks sixth of all public collections of the world. He recommended that the special field of the American collectors should be the coinages of the American Continent and the Far East, by reason of our location. He appealed to collectors in general to contribute to the activities and collections of the Society in a spirit of co-ordination and co-operation.

Mr. Boyd expressed great satisfaction at the fact that the Society had now become wide-awake and alive under the guidance of its able President, after its long period of rest.

He then introduced Dr. T. L. Comparette, the next speaker of the evening, the subject of whose address was "The Defense of the Hobbyist." Dr. Comparette pointed out that the efforts of the hobbyist and small collector were ridiculed by the savant and the practical man of affairs, but that such critics overlooked the importance of a man with a hobby, as it was frequently the work of the latter which enabled large collections to obtain their material for wider use.

The next speaker of the evening was Mr. Albert R. Frey, whose subject was "Some Numismatic Blunders." Mr. Frey in his address referred to some ridiculous mistakes made by cataloguers and which thereafter had been handed down as numismatic facts. He also referred to a second class of blunders which were made by coin designers or mint masters in the shape of wrong spellings, omissions of words, or even in designs.

Mr. Judson Brenner was then introduced as the President of our largest numismatic organization, the A. N. A., and responded by denying the allegation, but expressed great pleasure at being present and pointed out the great popularity as well as the valuable benefits which could be derived from such "get-together meetings" as the joint dinner of the Society and the Club.

Mr. Boyd then read a telegram from ex-President Elliot Smith, who sent his greetings and expressed his regrets at his inability to be present.

A vote of thanks was then extended to the members of the committee in charge of the evening, which had been composed of the following: F. C. C. Boyd, chairman; Howland Wood, treasurer; Elliot Smith, Thomas L. Elder, Moritz Wormser, and Albert R. Frey.

New York Numismatic Club

Regular meeting was held at the Park Avenue Hotel on Friday evening, May 11, 1917, with President Boyd presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Beatty, Beesley, Belden, Boyd, S. H. Chapman, De Lagerberg, Elder, Frey, Heaton, Kohler, Proskey, Reilly, Smith, Swanson, Valentine, Wood and Wormser. After the roll call the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

The Secretary reported the receipt of an invitation from the Society of Independent Artists, the contribution of one magazine and of Series 1, No. 2

of the Bulletin of the Numismatic Club of Naples from Mr. Memmo Cagiati.

The Executive Committee announced as the subject of the next meeting "Transportation Tokens."

The Publication Committee distributed copies of the 1916 Year Book to the members present and announced that the balance would be mailed shortly.

A special vote of thanks was extended to the Committee for its apparently very efficient work.

The Dinner Committee submitted its financial report as already incorporated in our minutes in the report of the Dinner.

A motion was made and carried to donate the sum of $10.00 to the Numismatist in order to aid in the publication of Mr. H. D. Allen's work on "Confederate Paper Money."

Mr. De Lagerberg exhibited the following items:

Fine specimen of mis-strike of Lincoln U. S. one-cent piece.

Certificate of "Western Exchange Fire & Marine Insurance Co."

Omaha City, Nebraska. One, Two, Three and Five Dollar, November 2nd, 1857. Bishop Will Coland.

Series "A" No. 3177. Courtesy of Mr. Peter Wislander, Cambridge, Ill. (A. N. A. 1801).

The meeting then adjourned for the purpose of hearing the lecture by Mr. S. H. Chapman on "Southern and Moorish Spain." The lecture was given in one of the dining rooms of the Hotel and was illustrated by a series of splendid colored lantern slides.

Upon its conclusion, a vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Chapman for the generous and splendid entertainment which he furnished to the Club.

MORITZ WORMSER, Secretary.

Rochester Numismatic Association

Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, May 1, 1917.

The 120th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association was called to order by Vice President H. H. Yawger. The following members were present: Messrs. Horner, Yawger, Stanley, Emrich, Maunovry, Savage, Woodbury, L. G. Amberg, Handler, Bauer, Borradaile, King, W. H. Amberg, Burling, French, Koeb, Loizeau, Bunnell, Gillette. Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The design for the A. N. A. Convention badge submitted by Bastian Brothers was selected and will be forwarded to the Board of Governors of the American Numismatic Association for their approval.

The members were greatly pleased to have Mr. King with them again, he having returned from a trip South. Mr. King gave a short talk on his travels, telling of a visit he had had with our President, Mr. Merritt, in Philadelphia, where Convention matters were talked over and several suggestions made.

Dr. French made a motion, which was carried, that a letter of congratulation be sent to Mr. Wayte Raymond upon his joining the ranks of the benedicts.

A motion was made by Mr. W. H. Amberg, and carried, that the next meeting of the Association be held at the Rochester Municipal Museum, as Mr. Putnam, the Curator of the Museum, is desirous of having all the members inspect the new style of cases for the coin collection, it being the intention of the Museum authorities to order more cases, and Mr. Putnam wishes to be sure that the selection made will be pleasing to the Association.

Dr. French exhibited his collection of 1794 Cents.

Meeting adjourned to May 15, 1917.

SIGMUND HANDLER, Secretary.

Office of J. C. Woodbury, 311 Powers Building, May 15, 1917.

The 121st meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association was called to order by Vice President H. H. Yawger. The following members were present: Messrs. Woodbury, Maunovry, Horner, King, L. G. Amberg, Plumb, Gillette, Burling, Savage, Yawger, Handler, W. H. Amberg, Raymond, Borradaile, Stanley, Tillotson. Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Motion was made and carried that M. A. Kondolk be dropped from the R. N. A. membership roll on account of non-payment of dues.

On account of Mr. Putnam being called away from the city unexpectedly, the meeting could not be held at the Rochester Municipal Museum, as planned, and Mr. J. Woodbury kindly offered the use of his office for the evening, there being a convention here in Rochester occupying the room at the Hotel where the R. N. A. meetings were usually held. Motion made and carried that a vote of thanks be extended Mr. Woodbury for his kindness.

A letter was received from Mr. Duffield, editor of the Numismatist, acknowledging receipt of the contribution of $10.00 made by this Association towards the publication in the Numismatist of the paper on "Confederate Paper Money."

Mr. Duffield also made several suggestions in his letter regarding Convention matters.

Meeting adjourned to June 5, 1917.

SIGMUND HANDLER, Secretary.

Chicago Numismatic Society

The regular monthly meeting of Branch One, A. N. A., was held in the Captain's Cabin, at Righeimer's, City Hall Square Building, Chicago, Wednesday evening, May 2. The members present were: Messrs. Leon, Kelly, Josephson, Williams, Jonas, Carey, Lawless, Bohrisch, Wilson, Michael, and Davis.

For this meeting each member was to bring his most interesting coin or medal and tell why it was interesting to him. Mr. Williams spoke on some pieces of Spanish-American gold, and Mr. Davis on the Spanish Dollar. Each speaker brought out many interesting historical points concerning his exhibit, which developed into a general discussion.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Williams: 20 Pesos gold, San Salvador, 1892; 5 Pesos gold, Honduras, 1895; 1 Escudo gold, Costa Rica.

By Mr. Davis: Pine Tree Shilling, and a Spanish Dollar and fractional parts cut from Spanish Dollars.

By Mr. Josephson: 20 Francs gold, 1895; one-half Spade Guinea, and one-third Guinea of George III., and a very fine 18 Pence Bank Token, 1811.

By Mr. Lawless: Tetradrachm of Phillip of Macedon, Corinthian Stater and a first bronze of Augustus.

By Mr. Bohrisch: Peruvian Sol counterstamped one-half real Guatemala; 2 real Costa Rica stamped on Peruvian Cob money of the 17th century; a fine Tetradrachm of Antiochus III. of Syria.

By Mr. Wilson: A large bronze medal of the St. Louis Fair; Crown Christian III. of Denmark, 1621; and an old fare check of the North Chicago City Railway Co.

By Mr. Michael: Ten very fine French medals, commemorating periods in French history.

By Mr. Leon: One-half Noble of Edward III.; one-quarter Angel and Angel of Elizabeth; Angel of Henry VIII.; one-quarter Guinea of George III., 1762; half Guineas of George I., George III. and William and Mary; Ducat, Belgium, 1849; half Louis d'Or, Louis XV., and a Zecchino of Emmanuel Pinto, of Malta.

Mr. Leon and Mr. Carey were appointed as a committee to secure some satisfactory place of meeting. The committee on membership medals reported the results of their investigations during the past month and asked for more time before making a final report.

The meeting was then adjourned to meet the first Wednesday in June.

R. E. DAVIS, Secretary.

The Springfield Coin Club

The 52nd meeting of the Springfield Coin Club was held in the rooms of the Springfield Board of Trade on Wednesday, April 25, 1917, with President Pond in the chair. The following members were present: Messrs. Curtis, Fuller, Krager, McCowan, Morse, Pond, Prevost, Oliver, Sears, Stone, Wolcott and A. W. Morris.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, after which the Treasurer's report was read and approved. Emmons E. Snow was then duly elected a member.

Several communications were then read, among which was a letter from B. Max Mehl, the well-known coin dealer, offering to send the club gratis "Mehl's Numismatic Monthly," and returning the cost of the subscriptions which our President, Mr. Pond, had so kindly donated. Upon motion, a vote of thanks was given Mr. Mehl.

Upon motion by Mr. Prevost, it was duly seconded and carried that Mr.

Stone's proposed amendment to the By-Laws be adopted and the By-Laws were ordered changed as follows:

"Amend Article 3, Section 1, by striking out the word fourth in the third line and inserting in its place the word second."

This change makes our next meeting night May 9th.

A very interesting talk was then given by our fellow member, Elmer Sears, his subject being "Reminiscences of the Old School of Collectors and Dealers." Upon the completion of same, Mr. Sears was given a rising vote of thanks.

The club adjourned after the usual auction.

A. W. MORRIS, Secretary.

The 53rd meeting of the Springfield Coin Club was held in the rooms of the Springfield Board of Trade on Wednesday, May 9, 1917, with President Bond in the chair. The following members were present: Messrs. Converse, Fuller, Frazer, de Guay, Krager, Morse, Oliver, Pond, Prevost, Stone, and A. W. Morris.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, after which the Treasurer's report was read and approved. Several interesting communications were read.

Chairman Oliver, of the committee on publishing a list of the members of the American Numismatic Association, then made a report and stated that the committee expected to mail a list to the members of the A. N. A. about June 1.

The announcement was made of the presentation to the club of a fine lot of new stationery by a member who desired his name kept secret. Upon motion, duly seconded and carried, a rising vote of thanks was given the unknown donor.

The members were then turned over to the entertainment committee and Mr. Pond gave a short synopsis of the "Linnehan find" of old paper money as follows:

"John J. Linnehan, aged 70 years, died recently in Chicopee, Massachusetts, practically of starvation. Linnehan, otherwise called 'Overall Johnnie,' had lived alone for many years. He had a reputation for closeness and his peculiarities were well known about the city.

"After several days' absence from his usual haunts, a search was made and he was located at his home in a feeble condition. Upon being asked about his finances, the old man replied, 'It's all over the house,' and so it proved. Money was discovered in the back of old pictures, book-case, cracks, old clothing, and other out-of-the-way places. The total amount of cash found was eight thousand dollars, composed of Bank Notes, Certificates of Deposit and Savings Bank Books. Besides this, between $50 and $75 in early Government Notes was found in old clothing which had been consigned to the 'dump.'"

Mr. Pond then exhibited in a well mounted condition these interesting bills, among which were the following:

2—$20. Legal Tender	1862	$40.00
2—$20. Legal Tender	1863	40.00
4—$20. National Bank	1865	80.00
2—$50. National Bank	1865	100.00
1— $1. Legal Tender	1869	1.00
1— $2. Legal Tender	1869	2.00
6—$20. Legal Tender	1869	120.00
1—$50. Legal Tender	1874	50.00
1—$50. Legal Tender	1878	50.00
9— $1. Silver Certificate	1886	9.00
Total		$492.00

Mr. A. W. Converse then exhibited a very interesting "double-headed Washington dollar" in fine condition, similar to that spoken of in the last number of the Numismatist.

The talk of the evening was given by our fellow-member, W. C. Stone, whose subject was "Discontinued Denominations of United States Coins," which was very ably handled, and upon completion of the talk, Mr. Stone was given a vote of thanks by the club.

Upon motion, the club then adjourned.

A. W. MORRIS, Secretary.

Pacific Coast Numismatic Society

The twenty-third meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was held on April 30th at the office of its President, 402 Board of Trade Building, San Francisco, Cal.

The meeting was called to order by its President, Fred T. Huddart.

Members present: Messrs. Beardslee, Brandon, Wilson, Reimers, Haigh, Sherow, Hill, Phillips, Mohr, Landecker, Huddart, and Steinman.

Guest present: Mr. A. Bruckerman.

Upon motion of Mr. Landecker, seconded by Mr. Reimers, it was unanimously carried that an assessment of 50 cents be levied upon the members of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, this assessment to take effect immediately, and that the Secretary should notify those members not present at this meeting of this motion.

Upon motion of Mr. Sherow, seconded by Mr. Steinman, it was unanimously carried that a committee of five be appointed by the President to constitute a committee to secure new members.

The President announced that Messrs. Sherow, Hill, Haigh, Landecker and Brandon were his appointees on this committee.

The Secretary announced that he had written a congratulatory letter to the new Curator of the Park Museum in the name of the Pacific Coast Numis-

matic Society. The reply from Hon. Wm. Altman, the new Curator, was then read.

Further business was dispensed with in order to show the exhibits of the members.

Mr. John Scott Wilson showed a complete set of the large U. S. cents as to dates, with the exception of 1799.

Mr. H. B. Phillips' exhibit consisted of a book of 150 copies of the Fractional private currency used during the Civil War. The denominations were from 2 cents to 50 cents. This currency was issued by municipalities and banks. They were all in very fine condition. Mr. Phillips also showed a penny issued by the Royal Arch Masons the day of the San Francisco fire and earthquake, April 18, 1906.

Mr. I. Leland Steinman showed a collection of token money of Ancient China. This collection was loaned him by Mr. B. R. Bauman.

Mr. Huddart exhibited a number of pieces taken from the collection recently purchased by him from the California Society of Pioneers.

I. LELAND STEINMAN, Secretary.

Odds and Ends of Numismatic Interest

The Spartans had an iron coinage, no other being allowed.

The gold coins of Great Britain contain one-twelfth alloy.

The United States silver 3-cent piece was first coined in 1851.

The English mint was established by Athelstane about 928.

The average life of a note of the Bank of England is a little less than 70 days. Notes are never reissued.

The early English and French kings took "moneyers" with them on their travels, who coined money as it was needed.

According to Jacob's estimate, the Roman empire in the time of Augustus possessed £338,000,000 of gold and silver.

In the fifteenth century the bishops and monasteries of France, England and Germany did an extensive business in coining money under royal sanction.

Madden says that in the British West Indies, two centuries ago, pins, slices of bread, pinches of snuff, drams of whiskey, soap, cocoanuts, eggs and other common articles were all used as money.

Very large amounts of private gold coins were formerly minted in this country by individuals. Reid of Georgia, the Bechtlers of North Carolina, the Mormons in Utah and several banking firms in California all once did a large business in this line.

—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

BRONZE MEDALS PRESENTED TO IOWA GUARDSMEN

Upon their return home from Mexican border duty recently, the Sioux City members of the 2nd Iowa Infantry were presented with bronze medals commemorating their service. The presentation, arranged by leading citizens, took place after a monster parade and home-coming celebration in which 75,000 persons participated.

Prices Realized at the Auction Sale Held on May 15, 1917, By B. Max Mehl

Jackson Cents. Low No. 7. Fine	$10.00
Low No. 17. Very fine	4.65
Low No. 27. Extremely fine	12.50
Low No. 43. Uncirculated	25.00
Low No. 55. Uncirculated	3.10
Low No. 70. Practically uncirculated	16 50
Low No. 77. Fine	12.10
Low No. 89. Very good	5.50
Low No. 93. Fine for coin	12.00
Low No. 108. Strictly very good	15.00
Low No. 128. Very fine	24.00
Low No. 150. About fine	20.00
Low No. 156. Very good	9.00
Low No. 164. Very good	3.10
Low No. 176. Very good	10.00
Gold Proof Set. 1907	55.00
$5.00 Gold, 1795. Fine	22.25
$5.00 1802 over '01. Very fine	9.00
$5.00 1803 over '02. Uncirculated	10.50
$5.00 1894. Very fine	9.50
$5.00 1807. Fine	9.25
$5.00 1814. Fine	12 50
$5.00 1818. Ex. Fine	15.25
$5.00 1855, C. Mint. Uncirculated	9.00
Gold Dollar, 1903. Portrait of McKinley	5.60
Rare Calif. Gold Half Dollar, 1853. Uncirculated	5.00
India, Gold Mohur. About uncirculated	8.30
Cents. 1793. Nearly fine	12.00
1799 Very fair	12.25
1804 Very good	11.50
1804 Perfect die. Fair	8.50
1825 Extremely fine	4.10
1828 Practically uncirculated	3.10
1839 over '36. Very good	4 20
Silver Dollars. 1836. Brilliant proof. P. Mint	15.00
1852 Plugged over head. P. Mint	13.25
1858 Perfect brilliant proof. P. Mint	30.00
1871 Wide CC. Ex. fine	29.25
Half Dollars. 1794. Good. P. Mint	3.50
1801 Very fine. P. Mint	5.00
1803 Ex. fine. P. Mint	2 30
1807 Practically uncirculated. P. Mint	2 30
1836 Milled edge. P. Mint. Practically uncirculated	3.85
1856 New Orleans Mint. Uncirculated	4.20
1873 Carson City Mint. Very fine	3.20
Confederate Restrike Half Dollar, 1861 D. Mint. Uncirculated	9.00
Quarter Dollars. 1796, P. Mint. Brilliant proof	25.00
1891 New Orleans Mint. Ex. fine	3.40
1859 San Francisco Mint. Very good	2.10

The sale consisted of over sixteen hundred lots of good coins, medals and paper money. The complete list, showing amounts realized for each lot, may be had for only fifty cents. This list serves as an excellent guide for the prevailing coin values.

Metal Car Tickets That Register Automatically

Metal street-car tickets have supplanted paper tickets in Mobile, Ala., where the traction company has inaugurated a new system of registering fares. The new ticket for adults consists of a suitably inscribed flat metal ring, encircling a letter "M," which stands for Mobile. Employes are provided with a metal piece bearing the letter "E." Officials and others holding passes are required, on entering a car, to give up a metal ticket marked with a cross. These disks, as well as cents, nickels, and dimes, are deposited in a special fare box which automatically registers them according to their value.

Ancient Coin Discovered in Syria

A coin which is regarded as the most ancient in the world was recently discovered by an archaeologist during his explorations in North Syria. It is a coin of pure silver, bearing a perfect Aramean inscription of Panammu Bar Rerub, King of Schamol, who reigned 800 years B. C. Up to the time this coin was unearthed the Lydians had always been regarded as the inventors of money, but this find showed that the Semitic Arameans, who lived two centuries before the Lydians, are the oldest known makers of money.

How Much Have You?

It's great to have a million—
A fellow can stand pat.
Or e'en a hundred thousand—
A man can live on that.
And fifty thousand dollars
Is not so very bad.
If I could get but thirty
I'd be almighty glad.
I might say that five thousand
Would not look bad to me;
Or even, say, twelve hundred—
That's not so bad to see.
Five hundred's not so fancy—
Some folks would call it tame,
But I would take one hundred
And be glad just the same.
And get right down to fifty—
Some people call that small;
But twenty-five is better
Than having none at all.
Ten dollars is small money;
But mercy sakes alive;
There certainly are times when
It's great to have a five.

SCARCE NOTE FOR SALE

U. S. $10.00 Greenback, series of 1869. Portrait of Webster. The interesting variety with small eagle, when reversed, appears to be the head of donkey.

Absolutely crisp condition, $12.50

B. MAX MEHL - - - - FORT WORTH, TEXAS

SALE NEXT MONTH

The Collection of

Mr. P. C. Hartell

NEW YORK

Including Half Dollars of 1796 and 1797

With Other Interesting Consignments

The Usual Fine Mehl Catalogs Free

Price List of The Sale Only Fifty Cents

Whether you wish to buy or sell, write me.

Large Stock, Ample Capital, Courteous and Prompt Service.

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FORT WORTH - - - TEXAS

FOR SALE

SWEDISH COPPER PLATE MONEY

LARGEST COINS EVER ISSUED

1724 Four Dalers. Size 9x10 inches, weighs 6¾ pounds. Extremely fine, seals well centered. One of the finest specimens of this interesting coin I have ever seen. Very rare.

1751 One Daler. 4½x6 inches. Very good. Rare.

1739 Half Daler. 4x4½ inches. Good. Rare.

This Set of Three Pieces, $35.00

ROUND FIFTY-DOLLAR GOLD PIECE

WASS MOLITOR & CO. 1855

About fine, Usual small nicks, but above the average of these very rare coins. This specimen was recently brought from South America. **Price $300.**

Examine my special list published in the May issue of the Monthly. A few of the lots are still to be had.

Send your order and want list.

B. MAX MEHL

Numismatist

FORT WORTH - - - TEXAS

VOLUME VIII. NUMBER 8-9
WHOLE NUMBER 92-93

Mehl's Numismatic Monthly

An Illustrated Numismatic Journal

Devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money

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IN UNITED STATES AND CANADA, FIFTY CENTS A YEAR
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SINGLE COPIES, TEN CENTS

AUGUST-SEPT., 1917

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY
B. MAX MEHL
MEHL BUILDING
FORT WORTH, TEXAS, U. S. A.

NOW ON SALE

The Famous Dr. Adler Collection of Cents and Half Cents

VALUE $10,000.00

Has been placed in stock, selections of which will be cheerfully sent on approval to those interested.

The Collection contains practically every date, 1793 to 1857, in Uncirculated Condition, some proofs and many die varieties, in beautiful condition.

I have no list of any kind of this collection, but will be pleased to quote prices or send on approval to Collectors known to me or on satisfactory reference.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

B. MAX MEHL

Numismatist

Mehl Building

FORT WORTH - - - - - - - TEXAS

Mehl's Numismatic Monthly

An Illustrated Journal Devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money

Original contributions from those interested in Numismatics solicited and liberally paid for. Newspaper and magazine clippings pertaining to Numismatics thankfully received.

B. MAX MEHL, Editor and Publisher

Offices, Mehl Building, Fort Worth, Texas

Subscription Price in United States and Canada, 50 cents a year; Foreign $1.00

Vol. VIII. FORT WORTH, TEXAS, AUG.-SEPT., 1917 No. 8-9

With the Editor

WANTED—GOOD CATALOGUES OF AMERICAN AND CANADIAN COINS

One of the most pressing wants of collectors today are good catalogues of American and Canadian coins. Our own series is surely important enough to warrant the publication of a catalogue devoted entirely to it. At present the young collector finds himself compelled to use catalogues of which our own series forms only a very small portion. A catalogue could be compiled containing the coins in all metals issued from the U. S. Mints. The Hard Times Jackson Tokens are greatly neglected today because it is almost impossible to obtain the only work treating of this series. Young collectors especially fight shy of these, simply for want of a catalogue to post and guide them in their collecting. There may be good and sufficient reasons against the publication of a new edition of the catalogue that treats this series, but we are not aware of them.

The early Colonials, the different States issues should be included. It might be impossible to list all the tokens issued during the Civil War, but without these there is material enough for a good catalogue.

In the Canadian series the need is equally as pressing. Breton's catalogue, the 1893 edition, may have been sufficient at that time, but its value is lessened by the inclusion of beer, bread, and milk checks, and purely speculative issues of no possible numismatic value. The cuts are of small value, and anyone desirous of properly numbering the bouquet sous finds it a difficult task.

Dr. Courteau's work on "The Coins and Tokens of Nova Scotia" has greatly stimulated the interest in this series. Courteau Nos. 310 and 313, the very rare pennies of 1840 and 1843, are hunted for today as never before. The Doctor has also described the Bouquet Sous, the Wellington Tokens and other series. But Canadians need a work that will include all the legitimate coins and tokens they consider entitled to a place in their series.

NUMISMATIC BOOKS IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

We gave in the April Monthly a list of books that treated of U. S. Coins, and in a note advised our readers to make a personal appeal to the Librarian to add some of them to the Public Library of their town. Two of our readers

inform us they followed our advice with good results. One wrties that his appeal resulted in "The Tradesmen's Tokens of the Eighteenth Century," by James Atkins, and the "Nineteenth Century Token Coinage of Great Britain," by W. J. Davis, being added to his home town Library.

But an Aurora, Ill., correspondent went him one better. He writes: "I induced our Librarian to purchase seven books on Numismatics, which he did when I showed him the list in April's 'Question Box,' and told him our town had many collectors who needed the books for reference."

This is a good missionary work and we hope it will be continued. Everybody can take a hand in it and do their bit, but the great trouble is, what is everybody's work is nobody's work. any collectors will say, "That's a good idea; I wish some one could induce our Librarian to add some numismatic works to our Library." Why not be that "some one," Mr. Collector? We are sure you will find your Librarian courteous and sympathetic, and anxious to add any books that will increase the value of the Library to the reading public.

Our correspondent adds: "I am recommending Mehl's Monthly to my fellow collectors and am trying to get it in the reading room at the Library."

That is good work also. If your collecting friend has not yet seen a copy of the Monthly, send us his address and we will forward a sample copy. The rest will be easy.

HOW TO KEEP COINS

A correspondent writes: "I am finishing a cabinet of mahogany for my coins and find it very fine and convenient. It has a glass top, 11x16 inches (176 square inches under glass), and a drawer in the rear for duplicates. My glass holds 200 coins and my drawer 900. Total 1100. The drawer is fixed for two-inch square envelopes and has a filing system. It is very handy and my glass displays my coins to fine advantage; they are half an inch from the glass, which slopes three inches in the eleven."

This plan of keeping coins under glass in what is practically a show case is all right if the coins are to be displayed for exhibition. Care should be taken, however, that the glass is not too far from the coins. It is far better to have the glass one inch above the coins than to have a space of five or six inches between them.

What may suit one collector may not suit another; let each keep his coins in the way he prefers. It is a good thing to exchange ideas on this subject, and we are always pleased to hear from those interested in the best way to keep their collection.

CANADA TO ISSUE NEW NOTES TO COMMEMORATE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF CONFEDERATION

"Sir Thomas White, the Finance Minister of Canada, has accepted a suggestion of Charles Marcil, M. P., that Canada issue specially designed Dominion notes of $1., $2., $5. and $10. to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of Confederation."

The Toronto Star, from which we take the above, suggests that a picture of two pounds of butter would be an appropriate adornment for the dollar note. We suspect the Star is joking, and butter is too serious and costly to joke with these warm days.

ROCHESTER, AUGUST 25-29

Why not take the Convention in this year? Rochester is some city, and the Rochester Numismatic Association is working overtime preparing to give all visiting members the time of their life. And they know how to do it—none better. Think of the advantages, the pleasure of meeting old friends, making new ones, discussing informally various topics bearing on our science and in other ways enjoying the company of good fellows of similar inclinations as your own. If you miss a good thing it's your own fault. It is to be hoped that Canada will have a larger representation this year than she generally has. The exhibits alone will be worth the trip. We hope to meet many old friends and make many new ones at Rochester this month.

THANKS TO SPRINGFIELD COIN CLUB

The humble editor of the Numismatic Monthly wishes to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a beautiful specially leather-bound copy of the A. N. A. membership list, presented to him by the Springfield Coin Club.

Through the generosity of this progressive Club, every member of the A. N. A. has been furnished with a membership list. Those who have some knowledge of the amount of labor attached to such undertakings will value the list more than for its intrinsic value.

Especial appreciation for the work is due Mr. John M. Oliver, who, together with Mrs. Oliver and the committee, have contributed so much time and thought to bring it about.

MINT VARIETIES OF THE NEW HALF DOLLAR

We are indebted to Mr. John Scott Wilson for calling our attention to two varieties of the San Francisco Mint Half Dollars of 1917.

The first variety is the one with Mint letter "S" directly under the motto, "In God We Trust," while the new variety has the mint mark on the Reverse, to the left of HALF DOLLAR.

SUMMER SALES SUCCESSFUL

Although from past experiences we knew that Auction Sales of Coins held in Summer season were liberally patronized, we hardly hoped for such liberal patronage as was accorded our Sales of June 12th and July 24th. Five hundred bidders were represented at the two sales. When good material is offered, whether coins or any other items, popedly catalogued and well advertised, we find that their sale is always successful.

Bookings for the next Fall Sales are now being entered by us. We feel that with our magazine and newspaper advertising expenditure of over $7,000.00 annually, which brings our Auction Catalog to a constant new field of Collectors, together with the hundreds of already established clients, added to this our life-long experience and financial responsibility, we offer a Numismatic Service the results of which are sure to meet with your highest expectations. Correspondence solicited and cheerfully and promptly answered.

B. MAX MEHL.

War Crosses

Written for MEHL'S NUMISMATIC MONTHLY

By M. SORENSEN.

At all ages and among all people has it been customary to honor the hero by some distinctive token as a mark of reward for courage in the field of battle. In modern times such tokens consist of medals, "crosses" and "stars," usually suspended from a ribbon in the national colors.

The best known of these special military decorations has heretofore been the Victoria cross, a very beautiful decoration, instituted by Queen Victoria during the Crimean war, to be given to those exhibiting unusual valor in the field. The order consists of but one grade. The general and the private receive the same reward for courage displayed. The order is a Maltese cross in bronze, connected by a V to a bar, bearing a sprig of laurel. The center shows a crown, above which is the English lion. Below is the inscription: FOR VALOUR. No member of the English royal family has ever been decorated with the Victoria cross.

Russia has two military orders, the Wladimir order and the Order of St. George, both instituted by the Empress Katharina II. The Order of St. George is divided into five classes, the highest being the "Great Cross of St. George." Anyone decorated with this last order must have commanded a victorious army in the field. The rules for distributing the Cross of St. George are so strict that in the 150 years it has existed, only four royal persons besides Nicolas of the present day have been decorated with it. Neither ex-Czar Alexander I nor Nicolas I, who both participated in the wars against Napoleon, were decorated with this order. Two women have been created Knights of St. George: Empress Katharina II, who instituted the order, and Queen Marie of Naples, who in 1861 won admiration by her courageous defense of Fort Gaetta against King Victor Emanuel of Sardinia.

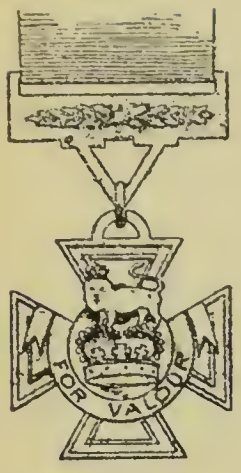
The Wladimir order has a special cross, intended for privates, which the general in command may distribute to soldiers on the battlefield.

Before the present war France had no special military order, but the cross of the Legion of Honor, created by Napoleon in 1802, was granted civilians and military alike. But in 1915 the Croix de Guerre (war cross) was created, and any officer, non-commissioned officer or private may be granted this decoration for valor in the field. This cross was modelled by the sculptor Charles Cousin.

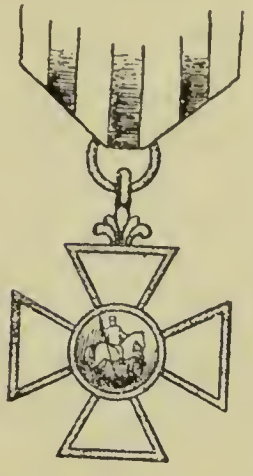
Belgium has the Leopold order, instituted by King Leopold in 1832.

The Austrian military order is a medal "Für Tapferkeit," instituted by Emperor Joseph II, intended for non-commissioned officers and privates. The medal is in gold or silver, according to the proper reward deemed necessary in each individual case.

The Prussian Iron Cross has frequently been mentioned of late, and has during the present war been distributed more freely than ever before. The order was founded March 10, 1813, by King Friedrich Wilhelm III for military merits during the war with Napoleon, was renewed in 1870-71, and again



The English
Victoria Cross.

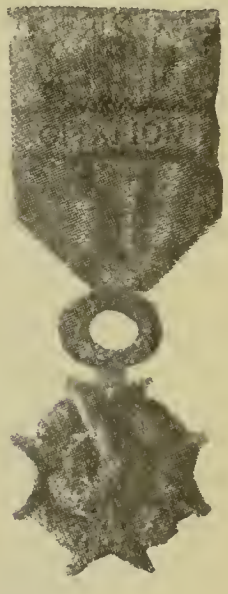


Russian Cross of
St. George.

Russian
Wladimir Cross.

French Cross of
Legion of Honor.

Belgian
Leopold Cross.



French
Croix de guerre.

Prussian
Iron Cross.

in 1914. It is a Maltese cross of iron, with a narrow edge of silver, suspended from a black and white ribbon.

Another Prussian military order is "Pour le Merite," instituted by King Frederick the Great, and is intended for distribution among higher officers only.

YOUR INVITATION

TO THE

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION CONVENTION

Rochester, N. Y., August 25 to 29, 1917

The Rochester Numismatic Association (Branch 2 of the A. N. A.) cordially invites each and every member of the American Numismatic Association to attend the Twenty-Sixth Annual Convention of the A. N. A., to be held August 25th to 29th in Rochester, and pledge ourselves to every effort for your comfort and happiness while with us.

Convention Headquarters will be the Hotel Rochester, corner of Main Street West and Plymouth Avenue. This is a high class hotel and everything possible will be done to make the visitors comfortable during their stay. The rates are $1.50 per day and upwards. The hotel has 300 rooms, single or en suite, and is run on the European plan.

The exhibit of collections and meetings of the Convention will be at the Memorial Art Gallery, on University Avenue. The building is fireproof, beautifully lighted and an ideal place for the showing of coins to the best possible advantage. It will be open all day on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25,

to allow members to place their exhibits. Please favor us by bringing an exhibit of your collection. We want to make this the main feature of the Convention.

In the evening a smoker for members will be held at our headquarters, the Hotel Rochester, and a theater party has been arranged for the ladies, whose welfare will be looked after by the wives of the members of the R. N. A.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 26

An automobile trip through Highland and Genesee Valley Parks and to Avon, will be taken, where dinner will be served, returning in the evening by another route.

MONDAY, AUGUST 27

10 A. M.—Business meeting of the Association at the Memorial Art Gallery.

12 M.—The Convention photograph will be taken on the steps of the Art Gallery.

— P. M.—An automobile ride will be taken around the finest city in the United States (except yours!), ending with a dinner at the Hotel Rochester.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 28

10 A. M.—Business meeting.

In the afternoon we will go by trolley to Ontario Beach, on Lake Ontario,

thence via boat to Sea Breeze, thence to Newport on Irondequoit Bay, where a white fish and chicken dinner will be served, returning by boat to Glen Haven and trolley to Rochester.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29

10 A. M.—Business meeting. No definite arrangements have been made for the afternoon, but this will be taken care of later.

We hope you will come early and stay until the benediction.

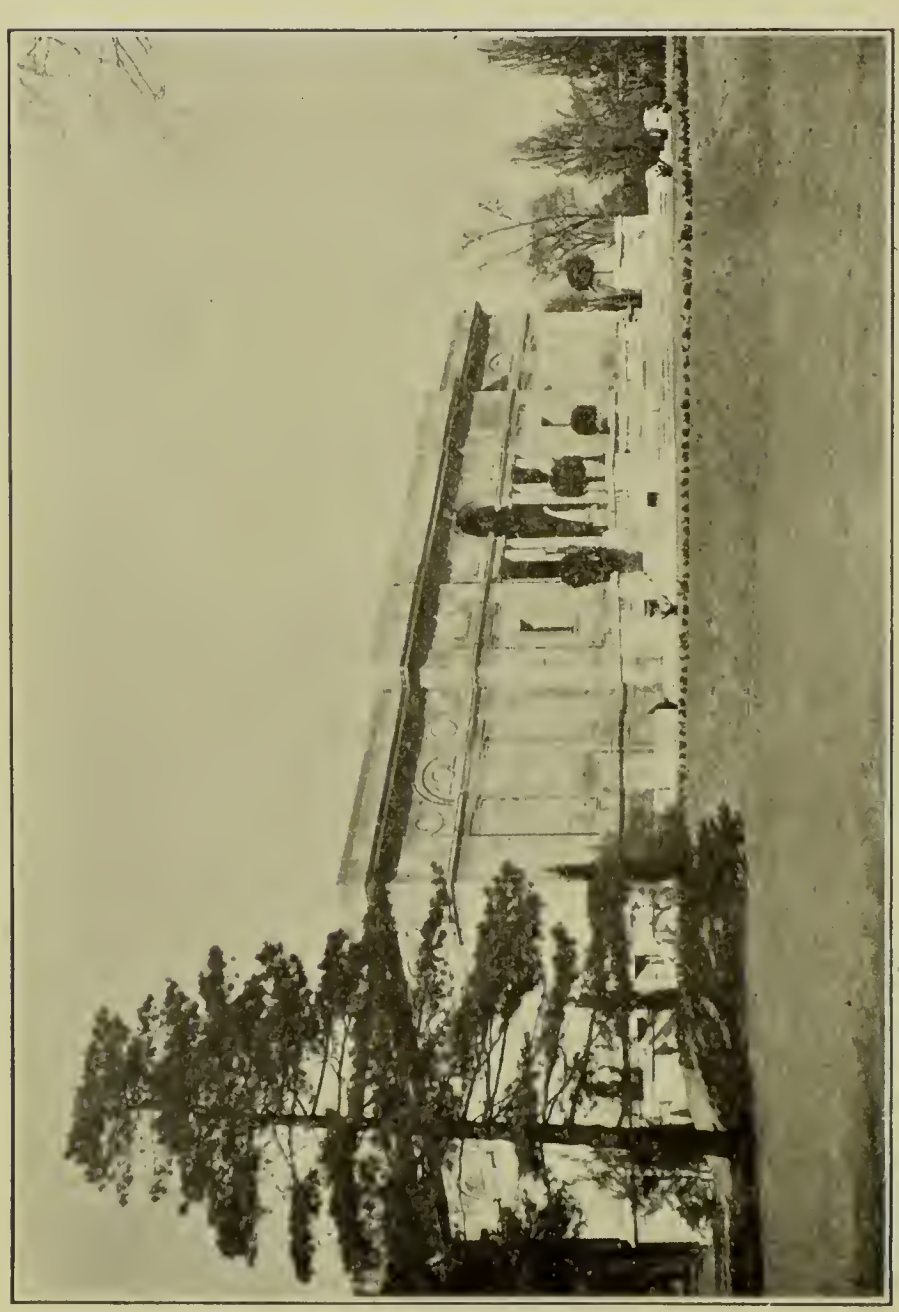
We expect to follow the very good precedent established by the Springfield Numismatic Association, in furnishing each member a book at a moderate price, which will entitle the holder to all of the entertainments provided. Automobiles will be furnished by the R. N. A. members and their friends.

We sincerely hope that when you pack your grip and start for home, you will vote that each dollar spent on the trip has paid you a big dividend in good times, good cheer and good fellowship.

THE ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

HOTEL ROCHESTER

Home of the Rochester Numismatic Association and Headquarters of the A. N. A. Convention.



THE ROCHESTER MEMORIAL ART GALLERY

Where the Business Session and Numismatic Displays Will Be Held.

The Sou Marque a Canadian Coin

The Canadian correspondent whom we quoted on page 33 of the March Monthly on the subject of Breton No. 508 and the Monsquetaire of 1710 writes us as follows:

"I see that Mr. R. W. McLachlan, in the June Numismatist, has taken a flings at my little effort to contribute something to the knowledge of Canadian coins and, incidentally, has proved my point.

"He need not have troubled to set up, as his man of straw, and then knock down, the edict of 1673. All will agree that it could have had no relation to Canada, since the peace preliminaries of the treaty of Paris had been signed in November, 1762, and Canada was no longer a colony of France. In the translation of the foot-note in Zay there are several errors which are either clerical or typographical and do not affect the question at issue, but there is another and a more serious error where the whole meaning of a sentence is altered by Mr. McLachlan's failure to note that in the Table of Rectifications and Additions, (Zay, p. 365), the word 'de' is substituted, in that sentence for the word 'en.' Thus the two sentences, which Mr. McLachlan translates as one, '600 livres of this money was sent to France by Intendant Bigot in 1754, who claimed a similar sum for the services of the Treasury,' should read, 'This money was sent from France to the amount of 6000 livres. In 1754, Intendant Bigot again asked for a similar sum for the use of the Treasury.'

"Here we find, then, that the coinage was given an authorized value in Canada, by Royal Ordinance of 30 March, 1744, that it was exported to Canada for use there, probably between that date and 1754, that all other billon coinage was prohibited from circulation in the colony and that, so great a need did it supply, the Intendant asked for another 6000 livres of it in 1754. Whether he got it or not does not appear from the foot-note. I think it is a safe assumption that the coins forming the shipment of 6000 livres sent out under the ordinance of 1744 were not all of the date 1738. Surely these facts constitute a fair basis for the claim to a place in the Canadian series; quite as fair, for instance, as that on which rests the inclusion of the 'British Settlements in Kentucky' piece in Mr. McLachlan's list of Upper Canada Tokens. Of course the learned writer is poking fun at us when he asks us to exclude B. 508 from our Canadian collections because it has too many dates and mint varieties.

"When a writer of Mr. McLachlan's experience undertakes to correct a novice he ought to be more careful of his facts than to state that, 'No writer had heretofore classed it as Canadian until Breton entered it, etc.' As a matter of fact it appears as No. 62 in Leroux's Numismatic Atlas published in 1883, eleven years earlier than Breton's book."

Prices Realized at Mehl's Sale of June 12th

THE COLLECTION OF MR. JOSEPH WASSERMAN

$10.00 Gold, Philadelphia Mint.

1795 Practically Unc.	$31.50
1796 Ex. Fine	30.00
1799 Ex. Fine	17.50
1844 Very fine	25.25

$5.00 Gold Pieces, Philadelphia Mint.

1795Practically Unc.	22.50
1800 Ex. Fine	8.50
1803 over '02. Nearly Unc.	8.50
1804 About Unc.	9.00
1807 Practically Unc.	9.00
1879 Four-Dollar Gold Piece. Brilliant proof	76.00
$3.00 Gold, 1873. Very fine	6.00

$2.50 Gold Pieces, Philadelphia Mint.

1796 Practically uncirculated	46.00
1802 Strictly fine	15.00
1804 Very fine	10.50
1805 Practically uncirculated	12.00
1842 Very fine	63.50
$2.50 Dahlonega Mint. 1857 Extremely fine	38.25

$1.00 Gold, Philadelphia Mint.

1864 Bright Unc.	23.25
1865 Brilliant Semi-proof	18.00
1867 Uncirculated	15.50
1875 Strictly fine	40.00
$1.00 Dahlonega Mint. 1854 Very fine	10.00
San Francisco Mint Gold Dollar. 1854 Uncirculated	12.00
1852 $50.00 Gold	100.00
1852 $5.00 Wass. Molitor & Co.	61.00
$5.00 Carolina Gold. C. Bechtler	23.25
$2.50 Colorado, 1861	17.25

Foreign Gold.

France, 1807. 20 Francs	7.50

U. S. Silver Dollars.

1795 Ex. Fine	5.10
1836 Proof	15.00
1858 Proof	30.00
1815 Half Dollar. Very good	3.10
1859 S. Mint Half Dollar	2.00
1796 Quarter Dollar. Fine	8 25
1877 Twenty-Cent Piece. Proof	6.30
1878 Twenty-Cent Piece. Proof	4.70

A MILLION DOLLARS

When you have a million one-dollar bills and pile them one on top of the other, and you want to take off the top one, you would have to reach 276 feet. If you had that amount in silver dollars the pile would be one and a half miles high and so on. We know because we tried it the other night and the bed broke down.

—Missouri Showdown.

The Question Box

THE KENTUCKY AND WASHINGTON CENTS

A Kentucky correspondent asks:

1. "Will you please advise where you obtained the date of 1791 for the Kentucky cent shown on page 18 of your Price List No. 15?"

ANSWER: Crosby's "Early Coins of America" assigns it to this year. This halfpenny token is assigned to Kentucky because its initial "K" is uppermost in the pyramid of stars. It was manufactured in England and is found with both plain and lettered edges. The lettered edge reads: "PAYABLE IN LANCASTER, LONDON OR BRISTOL."

2. "In the same price list you state that the Franklin (Fugio) cent of 1787 was the first coin made by the authority of the United States, while the Washington cent shown on page 19 has date of 1783, four years prior to 1787. Was the Washington cent issued without the authority of the U. S. Government?"

ANSWER: There are three varieties of Washington cents dated 1783. The date is a purely arbitrary one; it would be more proper to call it a medallic or commemorative one, it being that of the establishment of Independence by Washington. Two varieties of this have for reverse a figure of Liberty seated, a close imitation of the reverse of the English 1797 issue. The reverse, showing "ONE CENT" within a wreath, surrounded by "UNITY STATES OF AMERICA," is an imitation of a type that did not appear on our regular cents until 1793. The military bust on the 1783 Washington cent strongly resembles the bust of the Wellington battle pieces that our Canadian cousins are so fond of. All the so-called Washington cents were manufactured in England, those dated 1791 being struck at the Somo Mint, Birmingham. All, of course, were struck without any authority from the U. S. Government.

PATTERN PIECES, GOLD COLONIALS, ETC.

A correspondent forwards a batch of questions to the Box:

1. "Are Pattern Pieces subject to seizure by Government officers?"

ANSWER: No.

2. "Were any coins struck in gold by the Thirteen Colonies?"

ANSWER: We hardly understand your question. There are patterns or trials in gold of the Franklin and Nova Constellatio cents. The regular $5. and $10. were first issued in 1795.

3. "What is the smallest gold coin struck?"

ANSWER: The 1/32 of a ducat, issued at Nuremberg is one of the smallest gold coins ever struck in the world. Some of the native states of British India have issued gold pieces of small value—under half a dollar of our money.

4. "In what year were coins first dated?"

ANSWER: Mr. Frey, in "The Dated European Coinage Prior to 1501," gives the first dated mediaeval coin as a Spanish Mohammedan gold coin in the year 93 A. H. (711 A. D.) Mr. Frey mentions also a gold coin struck at Saint Jean d'Acre by the Crusaders. The obverse has on the outer margin the inscription: "Struck at Acre in the year one thousand two hundred and fifty-

one of the Incarnation of our Lord the Messiah." Coins of the Roman Emperor Augustus (B. C. 27—A. D. 14) sometimes indicate the year of his rule in which they were issued, and from these figures the year of issue can be correctly stated.

5. "What countries have coins in gold corresponding to our $1. gold?"

ANSWER: France, Mexico, Italy, Spain, and Japan have, or have had, such coins. See our "Star Coin Encyclopedia," which answers this question, and many others we are asked every week.

6. "Were gold coins ever struck by the Papal States?"

ANSWER: In Scott's Silver and Gold Catalogue you will find a list of ninety-six gold coins issued by the Papal States.

A BATCH OF QUESTIONS

An interested reader asks: "Will you please answer a few questions in your Monthly? Please let me know what the following words mean."

1. SVERINGES VAL. Money of Sweden.

2. HELVETIA. Switzerland.

3. MAGYAR KIRALYI VALTOPENZ. Money of the Country of the Magyars. The Hungarians call themselves the Magyars. The word is derived from "ma" meaning country and "gyer" man; in other words, they gave themselves the names of "countrymen" to avoid confusion of their tribe with foreigners.

4. K. K. OESTERREICHISCHE SCHEIDEMUNZE. K. (Kaiserliche) Imperial, K. (Koenig) Royal. OESTERREISCHE, Austrian. SCHEIDEMUNZE, Money.

5. CONFOEDERATIO HELVETICA. The Swiss Confederation. In a somewhat similar case, the official name of Greece is "The Kingdom of the Hellenes." The Greeks call their country "Hellas" and themselves "Hellenes."

6. DEUTCHES REICH. German Empire. This may be the last year these words will appear on their coins.

7. EINEN THALER. One thaler.

8. RIGSMONT. Money of the National Mint, while RIGSBANK means Money of the National Bank.

9. MED FOLKET FUR FOSTERLANDET on coins of Sweden is the King's motto and means "With the people of the native country," or as we would say, "With the people of our Fatherland."

We have given a rough translation of the words above. If there are errors, let us say in excuse—the weather is very warm—we know a place much, very much cooler, where the fish await us—we hasten there.

MEXICANS ARE REMINTING AMERICAN GOLD COINS

Mexico City, July 10.—American gold coins are being reminted in Mexico at a profit to the Mexican government. Many taxes, federal and state, are paid in American gold, which by decree is accepted as the equivalent of $1.90 Mexican money. The gold in each $10 American piece, however, is sufficient to make two "hidalgoes" or Mexican ten dollar pieces.

New York Numismatic Club

Regular meeting was held at the Park Avenue Hotel on July 13, 1917, with President Boyd presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Beatty, Blake, Boyd, Butler, Elder, Frey, Higgins, Nangle, Proskey, Smith, Swanson, Valentine, Wood and Wormser.

After the roll call the minutes of the last meeting were approved as read.

The Treasurer submitted a report.

The Secretary reported that he had furnished full data regarding the Club, for publication in the American Art Annual, as in previous years; the receipt from Mr. Memmo Cagiati for the library of the Club of "La Zecca Di Benevento" and the acknowledgment of same; the delivery of the 1916 Year Book to Messrs. Cagiati and Lanfrance and Schulman; the receipt of ex-President Heaton's publication, April-June and July-October Numbers; the receipt of a communication from the Interstate Palisade Park; the receipt of a leather bound list of A. N. A. members inscribed "To New York Numismatic Club, from the Springfield Coin Club," together with letter and acknowledgment by him of same; the very kind dedication to the Club of a cut of the photograph of the Joint Dinner of the Club and Society, for the purpose of publication in the Year Book, by Mr. B. Max Mehl.

The Executive Committee reported as the subject for the next meeting "Recent Currency Issued Since August, 1914, by the Nations Engaged in the Present World War."

The Publication Committee reported the receipt of Mr. Mehl's gift of the cut.

The Membership Committee reported favorably upon the election of Mr. Albert A. Southwick.

The Secretary cast a unanimous vote in his favor and he was duly elected to membership.

The Curator, Mr. Elder, also submitted a report.

Upon further discussion of the topic announced by the Executive Committee, "Continental Paper Money" was set as additional topic for the next meeting.

Under the head of new business it was discussed that the next meeting, at the discretion of the Executive Committee, might be held somewhere in the country near New York.

EXHIBITS.

The subject announced for the evening's exhibits was "What Interests Each Individual."

In this connection Mr. Blake showed a large collection of U. S. Government bills in series of odd, unusual and consecutive serial numbers and combinations.

Dr. Valentine showed a large collection of specimens or proofs of U. S. fractional currency.

Mr. Wormser showed the following coins and medals illustrative of realignment of the Nations of Europe in the present war as compared with past history:

Wallenstein: (Period of 30 Years' War) Thaler, 1631.

1694, Medal of the Allied Christian Nations Celebrating Victory over the Turks.

1695, Medal upon re-capture of Namur, showing heads of William III. of England and Max Emanuel of Bavaria.

1795, Frederick William II. of Prussia, Medal upon Peace of Basle.

The meeting was concluded by a brief and interesting talk by Mr. Higgins on his present pursuit, The Study of Masonry.

Mr. Higgins told of how these studies had been started by him accidentally through the examination of a Falluce, a Moroccan copper coin, which showed a six-pointed geometrical star. Thereupon he abandoned numismatics for philosophical and metaphysical inquiries.

The six-pointed star means to the Jewish brethren what the cross does to the Christians. It is the shield of David, the totem of David. It is equally important to the Brahmins, and symbolizes the united seal of Brahma, Wishnu and Shiva, the creative aspect. After years of research, especially into Hebrew writings, he has found Masonry a really deep study, and today men are studying its mysteries all over the United Staets, and more than ever within recent years.

It is the survival of the ancient science of Nature as it existed when the white races were concentrated in the Center of Asia, and it is surprising how men then had grasped the science of time, space, numbers and proportions. Then the Temple was also the college and the geometrical structure of the universe was discovered and embodied in the symbolism and mysteries of the Priesthood, but kept from the common gaze.

The devices of the Priesthood are found to be very much alike among all primitive people of a higher culture, such as the Jews, Greeks, Aztecs and the Chinese.

A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Higgins for his learned talk.

MORITZ WORMSER, Secretary.

Chicago Numismatic Society

The regular monthly meeting of Branch One, A. N. A., was held in the Captain's Cabin, in Righeimer's, Chicago, Wednesday evening, June 6. The members present were: Messrs. Carey, Michael, Kelly, Williams, Jacobson, Bohrisch, Leon, Wilson, Ripstra, and Davis.

The meeting opened with President Leon in the chair. The committee on permanent quarters reported that through the courtesy of Mr. Beifeld of the Sherman House, a very satisfactory meeting place had been secured at that place, and hereafter the society will meet there. Owing to the fact that the first Wednesday in July falls on the Fourth, it was decided to hold the July meeting on July 11.

The exhibits, which were quite varied, consisted of the following:

By Mr. Leon: Twelve Rouble piece in platinum, dated 1841, and a one dollar certificate, with the back printed in blue, of the same shade as the seal.

By Mr. Michael: Ten dollar Territorial gold of Clark, Gluber & Co.

By Mr. Davis: Threepence of Elizabeth, and one penny pieces of Charles II., the Commonwealth, and the four Georges.

By Mr. Josephson: Some old French medals of the seventeenth century.

By Mr. Wilson: Some fine examples of Continental currency.

By Mr. Carey: A quarter Real piece of Guatemala, and a one penny piece of Sarawak, carrying the portrait of the Rajah, Sir Charles Brooke, who died May 17.

By Mr. Williams: A rare set of gold pieces struck by the Provisional Government of Oaxaca, consisting of these denominations: 5, 10, 20, and 60 Pesos. Only twenty-one of the 60 Peso pieces were struck, fourteen of which are in the possession of Mexican Indians, and only two of the other seven have reached the United States. These pieces are remarkable in that they are the only ones of this denomination ever struck, and they were struck by a government that had a very brief existence.

R. E. DAVIS, Secretary.

Te regular monthly meeting of Branch One, A. N. A., was held in Parlor M, Sherman Hotel, Wedneday evening, July 18. The meeting was called to order by President Leon. The members present were Messrs. Williams, Cary, Kelly, Davis, Lawless, Borisch, Josephson, Leon, and Neuson.

The Secretary was instrueted to send a letter of thanks to the Springfield Coin Club, Branch Five, A. N. A., for the gift of a specially bound membership list, presented to the library of the society. The President urged that all members make an effort to attend the convention at Rochester, and several members expressed an intention of attending.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Josephson: Coronation Medal of George III., Lesher's Referendum Dollar, and a very large silver medal given by the Ohio State Board of Agriculture in 1853.

By Mr. Carey: A collection of coins of the Ching Dynasty, ranging from 1644 to 1912.

By Mr. Davis: Wood's Half-Pennies of 1722, 1723, and 1724, and five sixpence pieces of George II., struck from silver or different origin.

By Mr. Borisch: A fine collection of European crowns ,including two from Saxony, Brunswiek-Luneburg, Saltzburg, Nuremburg and Austria.

By Mr. Williams: Brazilian Gold of Peter I., 4000 Reis of 1823, and 6400 Reis of 1822 and 1823, and of Peter II., 10,000 Reis of 1833, and two 6400 Reis pieces of 1832 of differetn types. The 6400 Reis piece of 1822 is the rarest Latin-American coin, only four being known.

By Mr. Leon: A Madison Indian Peace Medal, a Lincoln Medal by Ryden, a Revolutionary War Peace Medal, a Detroit Bank Note, dated 1806, and signed by A. B. Woodward, and a collection of forty-four Canadian notes, many of which were old and rare. Some of these from the Bank of Hamilton and the Bank of Toronto gave the denomination in French, German and English, and in both Dollars and Pounds. Other Half Dollar and Quarter Dollar notes, printed in both French and English, bore engravings of Spanish and American silver coins of the denomination of the note.

After some informal numismatic discussion of the meeting adjourned to meet the first Wednesday in August.

R. E. DAVIS, Secretary.

Pacific Coast Numismatic Society

The twenty-fifth meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was held on June 27th at the office of its President, 402 Board of Trade Building, San Francisco. The meeting was called to order by the President, Fred T. Huddart, the following members being present: Messrs. Sherow, Nygren, Hill, Huddart, Wilson, Mohr, Phillips, Haigh, Landecker, and Steinman. The following guests were present: Messrs. Adolf Haagenson and A. Hockwald.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary read the by-laws in reference to the election of officers.

Th Chair appointed Messrs. Beardslee, Wilson and Landecker to act as a committee to select officers for the ensuing year.

Mr. Steinman presented the name of Mr. Adolf Haagenson for membership in the Society, and his application was unanimously accepted.

Mr. Sherow, chairman of the Committee on Membership, stated that "On account of the holiday season, his committee was not yet ready to report."

Mr. Steinman read a letter from the Daniel F. Reuting Estate, stating that Mr. Reuting, who had recently purchased the $10.00 Baldwin (Unc.) from him, had died suddenly.

Postals were read from Messrs. Clark and Beardslee, stating the reasons for their inability to attend the meeting.

The Secretary stated that he had recently been notified that he had been placed in nomination for the office of Second Vice-President of the American Numismatic Association, and he read his letter declining the honor, and the reason given for this declination.

Mehl's catalog of the Hartell & Smith's sale was passed around by the Secretary for the members' inspection.

Further business was dispensed with in order to display the exhibits of the members.

Mr. Phillips showed a silver assay brick from the Gould & Curry mines, a part of the Comstock lode. Value $20.00 (date early sixties).

Mr. Wilson exhibited a Bryan dollar, base metal, 3½ inches in diameter, "16-1 nit," dated 1896.

Mr. Hill showed a ¼ Guinea of George II., of England, in exceedingly fine condition.

Mr. Steinman exhibited a pass on the Central Pacific & Southern Pacific Railroad in the State of California, dated 1872. The number of this pass is No. 1. It was issued to his father, and is signed by Leland Stanford, president of the road. Leland Stanford was the godfather of Mr. Steinman, Jr.

Mr. Huddart showed a collection of seventy U. S. gold dollars. This collection contained the excessively rare 1854 (S) and the 1870 (S), each specimen uncirculoted to proof.

The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the President or Secretary.

I. LELAND STEINMAN, Secretary.

Prices Realized at Mehl's Sale of July 24th

Foreign Gold Coins.

Australia, 1851, 1 Pound	$16.00
Austria, 1644, Ten Ducats	60.00
Austria, 1907, Jubilee Hundred Kroner	26.00

England.

Henry IV. Noble	60.00
Henry VI. Gold Angel	31.00
Henry VIII. Sovereign	42.00
Queen Mary. Fine Sovereign	64.00
James I. Thirty-Shillig Piece	51.00
James I. Gold Sovereign	30.50
Charles I. 1642, Three Pounds	56.00
Oliver Cromwell, 1656 Broad, Twenty-Shilling Piece	45.00
Charles II., 1664, Two Guineas	27.25
Rare Pattern Crown of Edward VII.	200.00
Bavaria, 1747, Five Ducats	27.25
Nuremburg, 100 ,Four Ducats	16.00
Utrecht, 1717, Grand Cavalier d'Or	12.25
Vienna, 1529, Gold Siege Piece	20.50
The excessively rare Large Ramatanka of Rama Chandra	76.00
Japan. New Kobang	16.25
Russia, 1762, Peter III. 1 Imperial	18.00
England, Rare Siege Coin, 1646 Newark Shilling	12.00
1858 U. S. Proof Set	32.25
1836 Silver Dollar. Proof	18.00
1794 Half Dollar. Very good	5.00
1796 Half Dollar. Fifteen Stars	76.00
1797 Half Dollar. Very good	45.50
1795 Half Dime. Very good	2.10
1797 Half Dime	2.10
Third Issue, 25c Fessenden	18.50
50c Spinner. Red Back	6.00
1793 Cent. Crosby 9-G. Strictly fine	12.25
1799 Cent. Very good	24.00
1804 Cent. Strictly very good	11.50

Canadian Coins and Tokens.

1670 Silver 5 Sol Piece. B. 502	10.00
1755 Silver Jeton. B. 515	5.10
1839 Bank of Montreal Halfpenny. B. 524	20.00
B. 542	17.50
B. 560	25.00
B. 562	3.15
B. 634	6.25
Leslie & Sons, 1822, Twopence. B. 717	6.10
B. 857	3.60
B. 872	42.00
B. 895	2.75
Wellington Penny Token. B. 970	5.50
B. 985	2.90
B. 998	5.00

War Medals.

1848 Chateauguay	25.00
Fenian Raid	13.50
North West, 1885	12.25
The Excessively Rare Idian Chief Medal. 1814	48.00

Springfield Coin Club

The 54th meeting of the Springfield Coin Club was held in the rooms of the Springfield Board of Trade on Wednesday evening, June 13th, with President Pond in the chair. The following members were present: Messrs. Converse, Curtis, Browne, Emery, Frazer, Fuller, Krager, Morris (George), Morse, Oliver, Pond, Prevost, Sears, and A. W. Morris.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, after which the Treasurer's report was read and approved.

Among the many communications that were read were many letters of thanks for the list of the A. N. A. members. Included among these letters were some from the best known Numismatists of this country and Canada. Mr. Oliver reported on the total cost of printing the list. Upon motion, duly made and seconded, a special vote of thanks was given the committee on this work, especially thanking Mrs. Oliver, the wife of our National Secretary, for the large share of the work which she accomplished.

An application for membership was received from Mr. W. B. Gould, of Bangor, Maine.

Attention was called to the fact of the enlistment in the Navy of our fellow-member, Mr. Roger Sherman, and upon motion by Mr. Prevost, duly seconded and carried, it was voted that any member who enlisted in any branch of the service of the United States be exempt from dues during the term of service.

The approaching Convention of the American Numismatic Association, to be held at Rochester from August 25th to 29th, was then discussed, President Pond asking all who could to go. Upon motion by Mr. Prevost, it was duly seconded and carried that President Pond be authorized to cast the vote for the Springfield Coin Club at the Convention.

The meeting was then turned over to the Entertainment Committee, and our fellow-member, Mr. Elmer S. Sears, of Swansea, gave us another of his interesting talks on "The Relation of the Liberty Bond to the Numismatists," upon the completion of which he was given a vote of thanks.

Our fellow-member, Mr. G. H. Blake, exhibited entire sheets of postal and fractional currency in denominations from three cents to fifty cents. These sheets were in a wonderful state of preservation and the exhibition was appreciated with a vote of thanks.

After the usual auction, upon motion the meeting adjourned until July 11.

A. W. MORRIS, Secretary and Treasurer.

Rochester Numismatic Association

The 125th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association was called to order at the Hotel Rochester, July 24, 1917, by President F. E. Merritt.

Members present: Messrs. Yawger, L. G. Amberg, W. H. Amberg, Maunovry, Horner, Stanley, Handler, Raymond, Tillotson, Burling, Merritt, Gillette, Woolsey, Bauer, Nientimp, King, Simmonds, and French.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Report was read by our Secretary of our automobile outing on July 12th,

a ride of about 130 miles. The party left Rochester at 9:30 A. M. and returned at 10:30 P. M. Seventeen members took the trip and all had a most delightful time. Mr. Bunnell showed proofs at the meeting of the photograph taken at Willowbend Inn.

Mr. Merritt, being in town for a few days on business, presided at the meeting and it certainly was a pleasure to have him with us, even though only for one meeting. Mr. Merritt expects to spend his vacation in Rochester and will be here during the Convention.

Convention plans and arrangements were gone over at the meeting, and completed, and if we can get the crowd here, a good time is promised them.

Meeting adjourned to August 7th.

SIGMUND HANDLER, Secretary.

Advance in Bar Silver

Bar silver is attracting much attention because it has advanced to 80 cents an ounce, considerably higher than at any time since the metal was demonetized by the United States.

Sentimentally silver has played a greater part in commerce than its value as a product, even at $1.00 an ounce, would warrant. It was demonetized to benefit owners of gold, but the knowledge of banking possessed by Americans and the high state of commercial organization making a large volume of basic money unnecessary, robbed the demonetization act of much of the evil influence it was intended to exert.

The rise in silver value at this time is natural—normal in its relation to other business—and will in no way disturb the equilibrium of United States currency.

Demand at this time is created by conditions in Asia, chiefly. European nations having Asiatic dependencies are affected. The rejuvenation of China under Japanese influence or whatever influence may be uppermost, and the development of Siberia, will call for vast sums of money, and Orientals do not like gold as a money metal. Gold is unpopular in Russia and hundreds of millions of dollars will be needed there. In neither Russia, Siberia nor China are the people accustomed to transacting business by the aid of banks to such an extent as prevails in the United States. They believe that the actual money is necessary in a business transaction.

There is likely to be a silver famine and it is reasonable to suppose that the price may even reach the "sixteen-to-one" quotation. The benefit, so far as the United States is concerned, will accrue to silver mines and to related or dependent industries. Business is looking up for the mountain states of the West.

The troops are already marshaling for the war after the war. The advance forces are digging themselves in. Shots have already been exchanged. The banker knows no brotherhood outside his board of directors. The banker is in the field—on the skirmish line for commerce.

The silver market is proof enough. The advance to 80½ cents was declared to be sensational. The greater sensation was experienced only by those on the inside. The 80½ cents was for public edification only. The American bankers were sending the silver market ahead under a strong pull and knew

that 80½ cents did not represent its speed. London bid 80¾ to 81½. The Americans made no further outcry on prices but went to Toronto and gathered in 200,000 ounces of good British silver at 83¾ cents.

There is Russian trade, East Indian trade, Dutch East Indian trade, Chinese trade, Japanese trade, Tonquin and Hong-Kong trade, Siam, Burma and Philippine trade to be had "after the war," and Americans are making their reservations early. All this trade demands silver coinage. For that reason bar silver is an object of interest.

William J. Bryan, from the coaching line, is supposed to be encouraging the base running of bar silver with "That's a boy! Slide!"

Handles Millions Every Day

There is one man in the United States who handles every year more money than Rockefeller or Carnegie ever handled in their lives. He is Major Alfred R. Quaiffe, and he is in charge of Uncle Sam's vaults in the United States treasury. More than three million dollars passes through his hands every day. This does not mean that he merely has supervision over a system of bookkeeping through which $3,000,000 in figures passes each day, but it means that he actually handles the money, touching it with his fingers, or at any rate watching clerks actually handle every cent.

Major Quaiffe, as a very young man, served three years in the army during the civil war. When he was mustered out he came to Washington and got a job under Francis E. Spinner, then treasurer of the United States. He was assigned to the cash room. Twenty years later, under President Cleveland, Quaiffe was made vault clerk. He has held that post for thirty years, during which time he has undoubtedly handled more actual money than any other man who ever lived.

The cash vault, where Major Quaiffe stands at a high table, has two decorations. One of them is a little frame which contains two ten thousand dollar bills and one five thousand dollar bill. The idea is to show the curious just how these biggest denominations look, as few people are ever likely to see, let alone possess, one of them. One of these ten thousand dollar bills is a curiosity because it is a greenback no longer in print. This is the only place in the world where one of this issue may be seen.

The other decoration hangs in the door of the vault. It is a statement of the amount of money Major Quaiffe has handled in various years of his service.

In his first year as vault clerk he handled $165,730,000. That was in 1884. Ten years later the flow of money through his hands had increased to $241,698,000. The next two decades registered an equally surprising increase in the funds that were passing through the nation's cash room; and in 1913 they passed the billion mark, during which year Major Quaiffe directed the course of $1,041,000,000.

And in all these fifty years that Major Quaiffe has been handling Uncle Sam's money, not one single cent has been missing.

Fifty-Dollar Gold Piece

1852—Octagonal. Very good coin.....$125.00

A Good Purchase at this Price

PIKES PEAK $10.00 Gold, 1861, cheap at.....$19.00

PIKES PEAK $10.00 Gold, 1861, View of Peak $41.00

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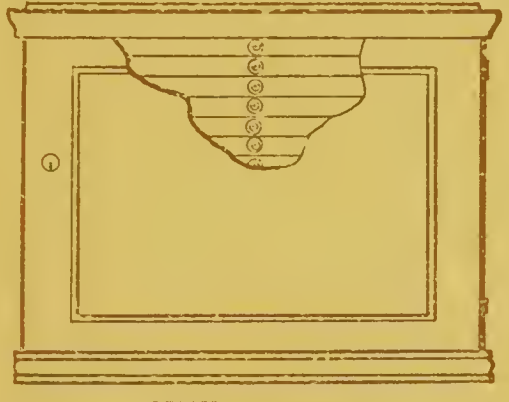

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VS.
SUPERLATIVE WORDS

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Rochester, N. Y., 6/19/'17.

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Mehl Bldg.,
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I am in receipt of N. Y. Draft in full settlement of my consignment to your sale of 15th May. Will say Thank You. I feel that the confidence in you was not misplaced. Does it occur to you when coins were sent you, your terms were never asked? Now I know, and am fully satisfied. Some might say that was not business. That depends.

Again thanking you, I am

Respt'y,
H. Fred Parrish.

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Fort Worth - Texas

VOLUME VIII. NUMBER 10
WHOLE NUMBER 94

Mehl's Numismatic Monthly

An Illustrated Numismatic Journal

Devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money

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OCTOBER, 1917

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Vol. VIII. FORT WORTH, TEXAS, OCTOBER, 1917 No. 10

American Numismatic Association
Convention Held at Rochester, N. Y.
August 25 to 29, 1917

FIRST BUSINESS SESSION, MONDAY, AUGUST 27.

The meeting was called to order by President Granberg, and upon motion the minutes of the last annual meeting were adopted as printed.

The annual report of the General Secretary for the year ending July 31, 1917, showed a present active membership of 512. During the last fiscal year the Association lost four members by death, seventeen by resignation and forty-one by non-payment of dues.

The financial statement of the Secretary showed receipts for the year amounting to $601.74, with expenditures of $470.94, leaving a balance of $130.80.

Mr. Wurtzbach, as Chairman of the Board of Governors, made mention of the work that the Board has done during the year, the many conferences and gatherings held by them keeping in touch with the reports of committees, etc., all of which showed the Association to be in splendid shape.

An important discussion took place in regard to an effort to be made by the Association to strive to recover the members lost through resignation or lack of interest.

Several suggestions were offered as to the best means for the success of the undertaking, some suggesting that the back dues should be remitted. After considerable discussion and remarks by Dr. Henderson, Mr. Wurtzbach, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Brenner, Mr. Zerbe, Mr. Sears, Mr. Joy and Mr. Wormser, it was finally decided to leave the matter entirely with the Board of Governors for them to decide as to the best means and then submit it back to the Association for adoption.

TUESDAY MORNING SESSION, AUGUST 28.

First order of business was the report of the Governors regarding the reinstatement of old members.

Upon motion the report of the Committee was adopted to the effect that the Convention bestow such powers and authority upon the Board of Governors with the aim that all desirable former members, who have resigned or who have allowed their membership to lapse, that they be reinstated in

the Association, and that a special recommendation is made that each member of the Association make special and individual efforts to reclaim such former members.

The Proxy Committee then filed their report of the Proxy receipts for the Convention, as follows:

E. H. Adams	1	B. Max Mehl	7
L. G. Amberg	3	R. W. McLachlan	9
J. Brenner	2	J. M. Oliver	51
E. Beesley	1	E. E. Sears	4
Henry Chapman	9	John & Wood	6
H. O. Granberg	1	Howland Wood	4
J. M. Henderson	7	Carl Wurtzbach	8
J. T. Kelly	9	H. H. Yawger	3
R. Kohler	4	Farran Zerbe	10
F. E. Merritt	1	Invalid	5
Chas. Markus	1		
J. E. Morse	7	Total	156
M. Marcuson	3		

The report of the Treasurer, after being audited and found correct, was found in keeping with the Secretary's report as reported herein.

The report of the Editor and Business Manager of the Numismatist showed a very healthy condition of the Official Organ under the able management of Mr. Duffield, to whom much credit is due for the most efficient manner in which he has edited and managed the magazine, the principal feature of which is the successful publication of the interesting work by Mr. H. D. Allen on "Paper Money of the Confederate States." Mr. Duffield reported that about seven hundred and fifty circulars and about five hundred copies of the first issue of the magazine containing these articles were distributed throughout the South and resulted in quite a number of new subscriptions, and, what is more important, new interest in our Science.

The financial statement showed total receipts of $2,989.73, with disbursements of $2,417.82.

Upon motion of Mr. Sears, any member of the Association who enters the service of the United States Government shall be exempt from dues during the duration of the war.

Mr. Walter C. Moore read two papers entitled "Evolution of Bank Notes" and the "Lure of Colonial Numismatics." A vote of thanks was extended Mr. Moore for the two excellent articles.

MEETING OF AUGUST 29.

According to the usual custom, a motion was made that the Association appropriate one hundred dollars ($100.00) to the General Secretary, Mr. Oliver, for his services for the past year. Election of officers for the ensuing year then being in order, the following withdrew for nomination:

Mr. Granberg for President, Mr. Merritt as a member of the Board of Governors, Mr. Stone as a member of the Board of Governors.

The report of the Election Committee showed the vote and the election of the following gentlemen as officers of the Association for the ensuing year:

For President:
- Carl Wurtzbach 151
- R. W. McLachlan..... 27
- Herbert Bowen 19
- Scattering 2

For First Vice-President:
- Dr. George French..... 187

For Second Vice-President:
- R. W. McLachlan..... 171
- G. A. Williams..... 12
- Scattering 3

For General Secretary:
- John M. Oliver..... 190

For Chairman Board of Governors:
- W. C. Moore..... 191

For Treasurer:
- Mr. Wolcott 198

For Member Board of Governors:
- T. E. Leon..... 177
- C. W. Cowell..... 38
- F. B. King..... 174
- Mr. Wormser 158
- Elmer S. Sears..... 158
- S. H. Chapman..... 43
- Scattering 6

The Election Committee's announcement of Mr. Wurtzbach's election as President of the Association was greeted with applause, and in his pleasing manner he thanked the Association for the honor conferred upon him and spoke earnestly and interestingly of his aims and hopes for the success of the Association.

The Committee on Resolutions, composed of Mr. Edgar H. Adams, Chairman, Mr. Farran Zerbe and Mr. Walter C. Moore, submitted the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

"First, we desire to express our appreciation of the wonderful manner in which this year's Convention has been conducted by the Rochester Numismatic Association. So complete have been all the arrangements connected with our annual meeting that we can hold them as a model for the future conventions.

"We have received so many courtesies from the Rochester Numismatic Association that it is difficult to express our thanks, but we are sure we represent the sentiments of every attendant here when we say that this has been one of the most satisfactory conventions we have ever held, and has been one continuous good time during every moment we have been in this hospitable city. We are very grateful to the Rochester Association and herewith express our thanks for the numerous kindnesses and courtesies of which we have been the recipients.

"If we were to express our appreciation of the individual efforts of the local organization to make our stay in Rochester pleasant, it would be necessary to name every member; still, we do not feel it amiss to mention the name of one of your members who has been particularly conspicuous in making us feel thoroughly at home here, one whose every thought has been for our comfort. We mean the hustling, energetic, popular Vice-President of the Rochester Association, Mr. Harry H. Yawger.

"We also feel that we must make conspicuous our appreciation of the generous hospitality of another of your prominent and honored members. We refer to Mr. Woolsey, whose banquet given to the Convention will ever remain a pleasant memory in the mind of every one who was privileged to attend."

A vote of thanks was also extended to our retired President, Mr. Granberg, for the time and labor he has expended during his administration, for the success of the American Numismatic Association.

An invitation to hold the next American Numismatic Convention in the city of Philadelphia was extended the Association by Messrs. S. H. and H. Chapman. Boston and Milwaukee were also mentioned as desiring to entertain the Convention, but the selection of the Convention city is always left to the Board of Governors, and this is to be decided later on in the year.

The appreciation of the entire Association was also expressed for the effort of the Springfield Coin Club in having prepared and printed a neat pamphlet containing an up-to-date list of the members of the organization, which has been printed free of charge to each one of our members.

Just before adjournment of the Convention, Mr. George J. Bauer of Rochester made an unusually interesting suggestion to the effect that as soon as possible after peace is declared among the present nations at war, that a subscription be started by the American Numismatic Association for the purpose of striking the finest possible medal commemorating that event, and hand it down to other generations. Mr. Bauer offered to start the subscription with $100.00. His idea is to strike medals in various metals and sizes, the larger medals to be distributed among subscribers only, upon payment of the specified amount. Copies to be struck in smaller sizes and cheaper metals to be distributed at a nominal price. The intense interest in the subject would naturally bring this matter to a vast number of people, of whom undoubtedly a number of them would become interested in Numismatics.

Mr. Bauer's suggestion was heartily endorsed by every member present, and without a doubt when the time comes the suggestion will readily receive the immediate support of all Numismatists.

The session of the A. N. A. was then adjourned, which closed about the most successful and pleasant gathering of the Association that has ever been held.

Government Minting Silver

Washington, Sept. 15.—Minting silver coins is proceedin gat every mint in the country, from five to eight times the volume of the past year. The chief demand is for dimes and quarters. Forces at several of the mints will probably be augmented soon and may go on longer hours to meet the demand.

Convention Side Lights

By DELMONT L. ANGELL.

From a purely social point of view the thirty-sixth annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association has had established by the members of Rochester branch a standard which will be difficult in future to maintain. Not only is this due to the numerical strength of this local organization, which in personnel and enthusiasm is in a class by itself, but also to the fact that Rochester is an ideal convention city, as is manifest in its wonderful development, intense civic pride in all that makes for the betterment of public welfare, its beautiful streets and palatial homes, through which pervades a cleanliness and quiet refinement that is refreshing and restful to the stranger. Few there were of the visitors who even imagined the manifold beauties of this busy municipality nestling in a setting of giant oaks, and split by the picturesque Genesee River, made famous a few score years ago by one Sam Patch in his famous leap over Genesee Falls, which exploit was perpetuated in highly-colored pictorial form familiar to the older members present. The hotels are large and commodious, and within an hour's ride are many attractive lakes and other resorts which lend an additional charm to a city which may be justly termed a natural summer resort.

Beautiful Memorial Art Gallery was a happy selection in which to hold the business sessions and for the display of exhibits, and every possible courtesy was extended by its officers and the employees.

Splendid aid was rendered the visiting ladies of the Convention by the wives of the members of the local branch, resulting in a genuine get-together spirit that augurs well for future gatherings of the Association. Innumerable informal luncheons and varied entertainment marked their efforts and everything possible was done for their comfort and welfare.

Saturday morning was spent in getting the cases and their supports in position and installing the exhibits. The former task was principally the work of Hustling Harry Yawger, who from the first moment was the spark that set everything in motion. Much credit is due Messrs. Yawger, Fred King, Louis Amberg and others for the completeness in point of detail of all the arrangements; also to Fred King's friend (whose name has for the moment escaped me), and whose high-powered machine was commandeered as well as his services to add to the pleasure of the visiting guests.

While the men were enjoying their smoker at the Hotel Rochester on the evening of Saturday, the 25th, the ladies of the visiting party were being tendered a theater party.

On Sunday was scheduled an automobile ride to the pretty spa town of Avon, en route to which a visit was paid to the Government Fish Hatchery. This feature of the drive proved most interesting to the visitors, who manifested a keen interest in what the United States is doing to perpetuate and increase the gamy and delectable brook trout. Leaving this bower of beauty in the matter of locale, the journey was resumed to Avon, where an "almost" dinner was served, but due to the keenness of the appetites generated by the altogether delightful ride, this one little shadow on an otherwise perfect program was soon overlooked and forgotten by all—except the writer—whose record must go forth unaltered and unamended. No Avon would be Avon

without its Bard, and we had ours. Dr. French recited some original verses of a patriotic character, set to music, which further evidenced the versatility of this genius of an entertainer. Both the sentiment and rendition were generously applauded, and we will have to score up an additional uncirculated accomplishment for this big-hearted and valued member of the A. N. A.

Monday dawned bright and beautiful, and every minute of the day was occupied by the business session, the official photograph at noon and a further afternoon business session. At 4 o'clock a comprehensive automobile ride which assumed the dignity of a parade, was enjoyed by the members through the Forest City's beautiful streets and boulevards. Then it was that the visitors' eyes were delighted and amazed by this splendid example of civic development.

At 6 an informal dinner was scheduled at the Hotel Rochester, which in respect to quality and arrangements was a gem. The service was a revelation in the matter of dispatch, and the hotel is to be congratulated on its corps of waiters, led by a chief who would have made his mark as a commanding officer in the regular army. The music for this occasion was most delightful and was furnished by Mrs. Claude Borradaile and visiting guests. After this gastronomic classic had been disposed of, the members returned to the art gallery, which had been thrown open to the general public to view the exhibits. A representative crowd of Rochesterians availed themselves of the opportunity to view the exhibits and manifested a keen interest in the display.

Never once were the prices quoted for Columbian half dollars asked for, and nobody presented an 1853 quarter or half dollar "with."

Another pleasant and unusual feature!

After the business session of Tuesday morning was adjourned, Mr. L. J. Woolsey tendered an informal luncheon to all present, which was served in the commodious grill room of Sibley, Lindsay & Kerr. This proved one of the choicest bits in the way of entertainment and was unexpected and uncarded. Post-prandial four-minute addresses were the order of the occasion and the "grand old man" of the Rochester branch was tendered a rising vote of thanks in recognition of his graceful and highly enjoyed effort on behalf of his guests. He responded in a few well-chosen words and his listeners will cherish a lasting memory of this most delightful event. At the same hour the visiting ladies were being entertained in like manner by the home ladies.

Four o'clock found the crowd ready for the trip to Manitou Beach, where a banquet rivaling the Hotel Rochester dinner was served at the Hotel Manitou. It was here that the oratorical ability of Farran Zerbe, Carl Wurtzbach, Dr. George B. French, Howland Wood, R. W. McLachlan, Elmer Sears, Hudson Chapman, Fred Merritt, Moritz Wormser and others was brought into play by Toastmaster Judson Brenner, who presided with the grace and dignity that mark any of his efforts.

Previous to the dinner a little comedy was injected into the occasion. Messrs. Carl Wurtzbach, of Lee, Mass.; Max Mehl, of Fort Worth, Texas, and Dell Angell, of Milwaukee, Wis., evinced a desire to do a little Annette Kellermanning. The day being somewhat cloudy and cool, it might have been a case of the wise hesitating where fools run ahead. Be that as it may, the hotel manager discouraged the attempt by stating that the only two female

bathers had been fished out during the day and had to have whisky administered to set them right. Whether there is any connection between this admonition and the fact that Carl Wurtzbach in his precipitate haste slipped into the water up to his knees deponent sayeth not. However, this did not abate their zeal, and after routing out an old patriarch sans whiskers, who admitted 70 years and talked like 170, they were furnished bathing suits cut V-shape at the neck and W at the bottom. Max Mehl asked the conductor if a barrel went with them or if they passed the censor down there "as is," and he replied that he guessed they did, as nobody paid much attention to what they wore!

Shades of Sam Patch! And Dr. French missed all this fun!

Although the day was threatening and marred by a slight, drizzling rain, it did not dampen the ardor of the pleasure seekers one whit, and the trip was voted a regular excursion by all present.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Yawger had as dinner guests Wednesday evening Mr. Wayte Raymond and bride of New York, whose honeymoon has lasted three months and in the opinion of the writer bids fair to last a lifetime. This charming little lady made many friends while in Rochester and endeared herself to all who came within range of her guns. Easy to see how the violent and tempestuous Wayte was subdued.

Mr. and Mrs. Dr. George B. French had as guests at a dinner party on the same evening: Dr. and Mrs. Henderson, of Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. Birmingham, of Rochester, and Fred Merritt, of Philadelphia.

Mr. George Bauer gave a dinner at Sibley's on Wednesday to Hudson Chapman, Mr. Gillette, Rud Kohler, Ebenezer Beesley and Max Mehl. Mr. Bauer at the business session on Tuesday suggested that the most beautiful peace medal obtainable be struck at the conclusion of the world war expressive of the sentiment of the A. N. A., and headed any effort in this direction with a subscription of $100. This fine show of patriotism was applauded to the echo and a rising vote of thanks tendered its projector.

Mr. H. F. Williams, of Chicago, whose comprehensive collection of South American gold was so much admired, possesses a rare charm as a raconteur and entertained many of the visitors with a dissertation on the customs and modes of living of some of the races in the South American group of republics. He was interesting at all times.

The erudite and loquacious Henry Chapman, of Philadelphia, also a globe trotter and close observer, was another who had the attention of the ladies as well as the coarser sex in his recitals.

The Convention would have lacked something without the presence of Edgar H. Adams, whose genial smile and ever-present optimism are a tonic to jaded nerves and tired eyes. Brown as a berry and with muscles of steel, he came in fresh from bungalow building at Oyster Bay. If personality spells success, the Colonel had better fence in his laurels.

Col. F. T. Loer, of Chicago, not quite so vigorous as of yore, was once more a visitor to the convention. May he attend many others!

Secretary and Mrs. Oliver, of Springfield, Mass., thoroughly enjoyed the Convention, although the former was kept pretty busy with his official duties.

Elmer Sears and Dr. French's daughter furnished a surprise at the Hotel Rochester dinner by giving a terpsichorean bit that was as classy as that of

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION CON

Bottom Row—

1 Mr. O. Engstrom, Buffalo.
2 Mrs. O. Engstrom, Buffalo.
3 Miss Pearl Word, Rochester.
4 Mrs. Nina M. Hoare, Rochester.
5 Mrs. J. M. Henderson, Columbus.
6 Dr. J. M. Henderson, Columbus.
7 Master George Hoare, grandson of Dr. French.
8 S. H. Chapman, Philadelphia.
9 Judson Brenner, Youngstown.
10 Carl Wurtzbach, Lee, Mass.
11 H. O. Granberg, Oshkosh.
12 R. W. McLachlan, Montreal.
13 J. M. Oliver, Springfield, Mass.
14 F. E. Merritt, Philadelphia.
15 Louis G. Amberg, Rochester.
16 Harry Gray, Boston.

Bottom Row (Continued)—

17 Farran Zerbe, Tyrone.
18 Jos. Koeb, Rochester.
19 Harry Yawger, Rochester.

Second Row—

1 Jean Maunovry, Rochester.
2 Raymond Ward.
3 Mrs. John Oliver, Springfield
4 Elsie Stein, Convention stenographer, Rochester.
5 Mrs. Dr. French, Rochester.
6 Dr. Geo. French, Rochester.
7 Dr. Handler, Rochester.
8 W. H. Amberg, Rochester.
9 Mrs. Harry Yager, Rochester.
10 Victor Morin, Montreal.
11 Henry Chapman, Montreal.

Second Row (Co

12 J. T. Kelly, Cl
13 John A. Wood
14 B. Max Mehl,
15 Mrs. Bermingl
16 Elmer Sears,
17 Chas. Markens
18 Fred Joy, Bos
19 Wayte Raymo
20 Mrs. Wayte R
21 E. H. Adams.
22 Howland Wood
23 D. L. Angel, M

Third Row—

1 T. J. Loeb, Cl
2 Mrs. L. J. Wo
3 L. J. Woolsey,

ON, ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUGUST 25 TO 29, 1917.

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Third Row (Continued)—

4 A. J. Kaufman, Rochester.
5 Moritz Wormser, New York.
6 Geo. Bauer, Rochester.
7 Mrs. Fred King, Rochester.
8 J. A. Lewis, Chicago.
9 L. T. Brodstone, Superior, Nebr.
10 Fred King, Rochester.
11 A. W. Converse, Palmer, Mass.
12 Waldo C. Moore, Lewisburg, O.
13 Arthur Bostwick, Rochester.

Fourth Row—

1 H. T. Williams, Chicago.
2 E. Beasley.
3 Mr. Muehler.
4 A. H. Plumb, Rochester.
5 Mrs. A. H. Plumb, Rochester.

Fourth Row (Continued)—

6 J. E. Horner, Rochester.
7 Mrs. J. E. Horner, Rochester.
8 A. F. Robson, Penn Yan.
9 Geo. Argent, Canada.
10 Ed Carleton, Canada.
11 I. A. Olmstead, Elmira, N. Y.
12 C. F. Clarke, LeRoy.
13 C. T. Bornadaile, Rochester.
14 J. P. H. Jenkins, Norristown.
15 M. Marcuson, Cleveland.
16 Jno. Morse, Hadley, Mass.
17 W. J. Ballard, Rochester.
18 Geo. A. Gillette, Rochester.
19 G. Kraft, Pittsburg, Pa.
20 Dr. H. A. Davis, Denver.

some professional dancers.

An unexpected pleasure was in store for the writer when he renewed an acquaintance with Manager Milton Roblee of the Hotel Rochester which began thirty-four years previously. It was great to grasp the hand of a friend of two generations ago and find plenty of the "pep" that marked their first meeting, and greater still to feel the warmth of greeting of a charming daughter grown to womanhood when she uttered the words, "I am happy to meet my father's friend!" Both men saw each other as he looked in that summer time of 1883 and in retrospect thought of the many changes in that half of life's span.

Claude Borradaile and his self-styled "uncirculated flivver" were always in evidence. No matter by which door one left the gallery, Mr. Borradaile was in waiting to drive you to the hotel or elsewhere.

On Thursday Mr. Yawger drove Judson Brenner and Messrs. Beesley and Angell to the cemeteries, where in one an inspection was made of the crematory. Mr. Brenner avers he was brought up in a cemetery and judging from his convincing and alluring description of a niche or crypt in a mausoleum, only the lack of a shower or at least running water deters one from engaging quarters instanter.

As a last goodby is said at the cemetery, so we shall say—not goodby—but simply "auf wiedersehen"—to Rochester the Beautiful, to the virility of its two-score members of the A. N. A., and the women folk of these members, all of whom did so much to make the memory of the thirty-sixth annual Convention as dainty and lasting as the choicest of oriental perfumes and as glorious as the blossoms that made it possible. Again we say, "auf wiedersehen," Rochester, and our hats are in our hands as we say it!

Milwaukee, Wis.

Members in Attendance

H. O. Granberg
H. H. Yawger and wife
J. M. Oliver and wife
F. E. Merritt
S. H. Chapman
Elmer S. Sears
Louis G. Amberg
Dr. Sigmund Handler
B. Max Mehl
Ebenezer Beesley
A. H. Plumb
John W. Horner
George Nientimp
A. J. Kaufman
Jean Mannovry
R. W. McLachlan
W. H. Amberg
George Argent
Foster Lardner
George P. French and wife
Charles Markus
Wayte Raymond and wife
A. E. Loizeau
John E. Morse
M. Marcuson
Fred B. King and wife
A. W. Converse
Dr. J. M. Henderson and wife
Oscar Engstrom and wife
George Baner
George A. Gillette
Delmont L. Angell
C. F. Borradaile
Farran Zerbe
Waldo C. Moore
J. P. Hale Jenkins
Harry A. Gray
Fred Joy

Harry F. Williams
L. Brodstone
Henry Chapman
J. T. Kelly
J. A. Lewis
Ed Carleton
F. R. Simmonds
W. J. Ballard
I. Bernstein
Moritz Wormser
C. E. Bunnell
Howland Wood
L. J. Woolsey and wife
E. D. Putnam
Judson Brenner
H. A. Davis
Carl Wurtzbach
Edgar Adams
Victor Morin
John A. Wood
F. J. Loer
I. A. Olmstead
A. Flag Robson
Arthur S. Bostwick
G. Kraft
J. A. Williams
C. F. Clark
C. A. Harold
D. J. Tillotson
A. A. Leve
Rud Kohler
Joseph Hooper
Joseph Kolb

The "Watters" 1804 Dollar Sold for $1,600.00

[Editor's Note: The following is taken from the July 27th, 1917, issue of "The Bazaar, Exchange and Mart" of London England. Its publication in the NUMISMATIC MONTHLY is not to be taken as the editor's endorsement of the views expressed.]

The enormous price of £330 for a dollar of the United States dated 1804 realized by Messrs. Glendining and Co. at their sale recently of the second portion of the Watters collection is extraordinary considering that the coin is without any historical interest and that even its actual issue on the date which it bears is still apparently an open question. This coin, which is the **rara avis** of American numismatics, has for many years been the subject of controversy between the leading numismatic authors and collectors of the United States, and the statements published about it are so contradictory that when one has read both sides of the question one is in doubt as to whether the few specimens acknowledged to have been officially struck were really part of an issue intended for circulation in 1804 or were merely issued at some time between 1836 and 1842 to fill a gap in the series.

I will first describe the coin:

Obverse: LIBERTY over full-breasted bust of Liberty, to r., wearing a

very low-cut dress and with flowing hair tied by a ribbon with knot blowing out behind; seven stars on the left and six on the right, separated by the inscription, which almost touches the first star on the right; 1804 in exergue. Reverse: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Eagle displayed with U. S. shield on breast; scroll with motto E PLURIBUS UNUM in beak; talons grasping sheaf of arrows and olive branch; arch of clouds over thirteen stars in field above. Edge (usually): HUNDRED CENTS. ONE DOLLAR OR UNIT.

The specimen just sold is thus described in the catalogue: "Lot 227. Dollar, 1804, excessively rare, in perfect condition, considered one of the finest specimens known. Shows the same slight flaw in die at the top of the letters in Liberty as the Parmelee specimen."

Three hundred and thirty pounds seems to be a record price. A specimen realized $1200 in 1883, and another, not quite so sharp, $1000. From twelve to fifteen acknowledged specimens are known.

It would take a very long article to discuss the value of the numerous statements and legends published from time to time about this mysterious coin, and most of them will be found in Vol. XIV of the Numismatic Magazine, 1899, but I will endeavor to give some idea of the chief points.

According to Dr. M. W. Dickeson, author of the "American Numismatic Manual" (Philadelphia, 1859), the number of dollars coined in 1804 was 19,570. He says there was "one type and but one variety. The emission was small, and they are extremely rare." Although this figure, presumably taken from the mint returns, is a comparatively small one, something extraordinary must have happened (provided it be correct) to account for the present great rarity of the coin, and a correspondent of the New Orleans Times-Democrat, 1899, thus explains the disappearance of the issue:

"In 1804 the mint at Philadelphia is known to have turned out 19,570 silver dollars. That was the entire issue, barring the test pieces (alluding to four specimens still kept in the Treasury Building at Washington), and it was never put into circulation. The whole lot, just as it came from the stamping presses, was dumped into an iron chest and put on board a merchantman bound for China. It was directed to a captain of a United States frigate then in Oriental waters, and was intended to be used in paying certain expenses connected with the service. The merchantman ran into a Chinese typhoon and went to the bottom, where, to the best of my information, she still remains, iron chest and all."

A variant of this story asserts that the dollars were on board the U. S. frigate Philadelphia when she was blown up by an American officer in the harbor of Tripoli after having been captured by the Algerians, with whom the States were at war in 1804; but both tales are ridiculed as romances by the section of American coin collectors who would have us believe that there was actually no issue of dollars dated 1804, that the mint return quoted above is unreliable, and that all coins with the date 1804 were struck either before that year or long afterwards. A quotation from the American Journal of Numismatics, reprinted in the Numismatic Magazine for February, 1900, is as follows:

"If the buyer really thinks he is purchasing a genuine issue of the United States struck in 1804 we have no doubt he is mistaken. Mr. Nexsen's illus-

tration (in the Journal, July, 1897) shows by the style of the edge milling, as clearly as anything can, that the dies for these 1804 dollars, which can be traced directly to the U. S. mint, and which have unaltered dates, must have been cut between 1836 and 1842. Neither dollar-die nor dollar dated 1804 with the earlier style of milling is known. The more the matter is investigated the firmer will be the conviction that all the 'genuine' 1804 dollars struck at the mint were coined between 1836 and 1842."

A less plausible theory is that a few dollars of the 1800 issue were officially restruck with an altered date in 1804; but the specimens referred to were probably private attempts at fraud, as the alteration of various dates to 1804 has been a very common fake in America, one artist even succeeding in forming a false figure by the electric process, having rubbed off the original one!

Well, at any rate, somebody has backed his belief in the authenticity of the 1804 dollar to the extent of £330, but whether it was bought as a pattern or as a survivor of the regular issue of 1804 "deponent sayeth not." The result of my investigations may be summed up in the words of the author of "More Beasts for Worse Children":

> Oh! let us never, never doubt
> What nobody is sure about!

L. A. D. MONTAGUE.

The Question Box

[Editor's Note: Our readers are invited to make liberal use of the "Question Box," not only in asking questions on any numismatic topic, but we invite and welcome discussions on any subject pertaining to Coin Collecting.]

Brashear Doubloon 1787. Bryan Dollars. Disme. 1894 Dime, etc.

A Newark, N. J., subscriber asks:

"What is the price paid for Trade Dollars when bought as bullion at the U. S. mint?"

The price paid is governed by the market value of silver, which is higher at present than for many years past. Silver is at the time of writing worth about 93 cents per ounce, and will probably reach the dollar figure.

"How many dimes of 1894 S mint were issued?"

There were exactly twenty-four dimes issued from the San Francisco mint in 1894.

"Was the Bryan dollar of 1896 issued by the U. S. mint? Is it heavier than the Trade dollar, and why is it known by that name?"

These are not mint issues but satirical pieces on Bryan's campaign—1896-1900. There are several varieties issued by different firms of silversmiths. One weighing 823 grains was issued by Tiffany & Co. The reverse of this shows the size of government dollar, which weighs 412½ grains. At time of issue the bullion value was under fifty cents per ounce. None of our silver coins are worth (as silver) their face or accepted value. They pass and are accepted because they are guaranteed by our government. Bryan "dollars" are found in silver, nickel, tin, lead and type metal.

"What is the face value of the 1787 Brasher gold doubloon of N. Y. with

the U. S. money of today?"

The weight of this doubloon is about 408 grains. Its bullion value is about fifteen dollars. There are only four or five known specimens of this extremely rare coin.

"Was the "grate" cent of 1795 issued under the authority of the U. S. government?"

No, it is an English token issued by the firm named on the reverse. There are two slight die varieties of this token, which is found with both milled and lettered edges.

"What is the face value of the following rare Canadian coins with the U. S. money of today: 1670 Five Sols. 1670 Double crowned £. 1717 Six Deniers. 1751-5 Jetons?"

1670 Five Sols, Breton 502. A silver coin of five sols—afterwards raised in value to six sols and eight deniers. This would be about thirteen cents of our money.

1670 Double Crowned £, Breton 503. A copper coin of fifteen deniers, afterwards raised in value to twenty deniers. This would be about three and one-third cents.

1717 Six Deniers, Breton 505. A copper coin equal in value to one of our cents.

1751-5 Jetons, Breton 510-519. These were issued as counters, not as money. About one and a half cents.

"What is the face value of the One Disme of 1792 with the U. S. money of today?"

One dime—ten cents.

"What monetary chronology has there been the world over since 1905 to the present year?"

None. The Mohammedan States date their coins from the Hegira, the beginning of the Mohammedan era, July 16, 622 A. D. On this date the Prophet Mohammed fled from Mecca. In British India some of the native states—Baroda, Indore—use the Samoat or Samwat era in dating their coins. The sacred cow pieces of Indore—¼ and ½ anna—are examples of this.

Were Breton 919, 955 and 997 (Lees 14 to 17), Struck at the Same Mint and Period?

A correspondent asks if the Prince Edward Island tokens with the inscription, "Self Government and Free Trade," Breton 918 and 919, were made at the same mint as Breton 955, the Newfoundland "Fishery Rights" token with reverse inscription "Responsible Government and Free Trade." He points out that they are on plans of the same size and the letters look alike.

Besides the similarity in the sentiment of the rev. inscriptions, the letters are so much alike as to suggest that they were sunk in the die by the same letter punches. There is a variety of B. 919, 1857, in which all the letters E show the same defect, the upper portion of the upright center stroke being cut off above the horizontal center stroke. The same defect appears in the same letters of the Newfoundland piece. If our correspondent will lay these

pieces alongside some of the so-called "guy rope to sprit-sail" varieties of the Ships Colonies & Commerce tokens, for example Nos. 14 to 17 in the list published in The Numismatist for January, 1917, he will see that one or more of the letters E show the same defect and the letters are of the same size and style. It is quite probable that they were all made at the same mint.

The defective upright center stroke—or tongue—to E is caused by a breaking away of part of the letter punch; probably it was cut up too sharply from base, or else made a little too hard in tempering; either of these conditions would cause fracture. There is a var. of B. 919, 1857, on which there has been a still further flaking away of steel from the letter punch at tongue of E, which makes the center bar appear as if it were not a cross bar, but a straight bar bent downwards at the end. This may prove, granting these tokens and Lees 14 to 17 were struck from the same punches, which is most probable, that the varieties of 997 were the first to be made and issued.

Has our correspondent noticed that B. 955, the Newfoundlander, is found on thick and thin flans having a difference of six grains in weight?

"Coins of the Republic of China"

Numismatists interested in the coinage of the Far East will welcome the publication of a new work on the "Coinage of the Republic of China," by Dr. Guiseppe Ros, of the Italian Consulate General in Shanghai.

Dr. Ros has made a thorough study of the coinage of the new Republic, and it is indeed most interesting to note the unusual varieties of the coinage issued by China since its radical change of form in government. Dr. Ros does not only list each and every variety minutely, giving the exact Chinese description and also its translation into English, but gives the history and other interesting facts pertaining to each and every issue, of which Dr. Ros divides the coinage into three series or issues.

First, the Commemorative Series:

A. In commemoration of the Revolution.

B. In commemoration of the Republic.

The second series is that of the Provincial issues of eight provinces, and Series Three, the Coins for General Use in the Republic.

In the first or Commemorative series, Dr. Ros describes twenty-four different coins from 5 cash to the silver dollar. In the Second Series or Provincial Issues there are seventy-six different coins described. And in the Third Series or Coins for General Use in the Republic there are twenty-two varieties.

Also as Dr. Ros states, the unfortunate attempt of Yuan Shih-k'ai to

secure the throne for himself and his descendants has left some trace in the coinage of China in the coins issued in the province of Hunan and in Tientsin.

The work is accompanied with twenty-one half-tone plates illustrating the obverses and reverses of practically all the varieties of this Coinage. The work as a whole is neatly arranged and printed and is a distinct credit to the literary ability of Dr. Ros and a valuable addition to the Numismatic literature and to the historical and general interest of that most interesting Republic of China.

B. M. M.

Bar Silver Is 100½ Cents Per Ounce

Predictions of New York Curb Regarding Price of the Metal Are Being Fulfilled.

New York, Sept. 15.—Bar silver's steady advance was unbroken today, the metal being quoted at 100½ cents per ounce here, almost 1 cent more than yesterday's figure.

The Mexican silver dollar, the value of which has long been established at approximately 50 cents in American money, has risen to a new high standard because of the soaring price of silver. At today's market quotation the silver contained in the Mexican dollar is worth 80 cents, a new high record. Mexican paper money, however, does not share in the same high rate.

There is nothing surprising in the advance of silver; the only thing that is astonishing is why the metal was not quoted higher long ago. Not only have the Orient and Europe been large consumers, but this country has entered the market and is buying much of the white metal. Recent statistics show that for a number of months, this country and India together have taken more than the total production of the United States and almost as much as the combined output of this country and Canada. With such a condition existing, silver is bound to go higher yet.

B. Max Mehl, Esq.,

Fort Worth, Texas.

Dear Sir:

In answering a batch of questions in the August number on page 112, some of the translations might have been a trifle closer—though the weather is warm.

No. 1. Sveriges Val, is a motto on coins and means "For the welfare of Sweden."

In No. 8 "Rigsbank" merely means National Bank.

No. 9. Med Folket for Fosterlandet has a little stronger meaning than you give it, as I think it means: **With** the people—**for** the fatherland.

Sincerely yours,

S. J. RASMUSSEN.

I AM PLEASED TO

Announce the Purchase

Of the Duplicate

COLLECTION OF PIONEER GOLD

OF

MR. WALDO NEWCOMER
Baltimore, Md.

This Collection is valued at Twenty Thousand Dollars ($20,000.00), and has been pronounced as the largest collection of its kind that has ever been offered by any dealer at one time. The Collection contains such rarities as the Conway $5, Shultz $5, Moffat $16.00 ingot, Templeton Reid coins, Pikes Peak $20's, all varieties of the octagonal $50.00 gold pieces, etc.

QUOTATIONS AND SELECTIONS CHEERFULLY SENT UPON REQUEST. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

With my purchases made in the past ten months of the Gilhousen Collection (valued at $25,000.00), the $10,000.00 Collection of Cents of Dr. Adler of Philadelphia, and now this Collection of $20,000.00 worth of Pioneer gold together with smaller collections, I believe that I possess a stock from which I can supply your wants promptly and at reasonable prices.

WRITE ME

B. MAX MEHL

NUMISMATIST

Mehl Building - - - - - - - - Fort Worth, Texas

FOR SALE

Official United States Fractional Currency Shield

In Original Frame, Issued by the Treasury Department in the '60's

Steel engraved U. S. Shield on which is mounted the fronts and backs of ALL types of the First Three Issues of the Fractional Currency Notes, Thirty-nine (39) notes in all, including the RARE RED BACKS of the Third Issue, some with AUTOGRAPH Signatures, and TWO SETS of the Rare GRANT & SHERMAN NOTES, one with autograph signatures

ALREADY FRAMED, MEASURES 23x28 INCHES. MOST INTERESTING AND ATTRACTIVE FOR ANY LIBRARY, HOME OR OFFICE

Price, $25.00

No Extra Charge for Packing.

French War Money, 1917 Issue

Notes issued and now used in Rouen, France, in the midst of the War Zone, and received by me direct from there.

50 Centimes, Blue, Yellow and Brown
1 Franc, Blue and Black
2 Franc, Red and Black

THE SET OF THREE NOTES, $1.50

Interesting, and, I believe, the first to be offered here.

B. MAX MEHL

NUMISMATIST

Mehl Building - - - - - - - - - Fort Worth, Texas

VOLUME VIII. NUMBER 11
WHOLE NUMBER 95

Mehl's Numismatic Monthly

An Illustrated Numismatic Journal

Devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money

SUBSCRIPTION
IN UNITED STATES AND CANADA, FIFTY CENTS A YEAR
FOREIGN $1.00
SINGLE COPIES, TEN CENTS

NOVEMBER, 1917

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY
B. MAX MEHL
MEHL BUILDING
FORT WORTH, TEXAS, U. S. A.

MY NEXT

AUCTION SALE

OF

RARE COINS

WILL CONSIST OF THE COLLECTION OF

Judge John Truax

OF WASHINGTON,

And

Mr. G. W. Allenius

OF COLORADO.

◇ ◇ ◇

Catalogues are Free to all Collectors

◇ ◇ ◇

If you are not on my list, I shall be pleased to have you write for a catalogue.

◇ ◇ ◇

The Price List of this Sale, showing amounts each lot sold for, will be supplied promptly after the Sale for only Fifty Cents.

◇ ◇ ◇

I also invite those who desire to sell their Collections to permit me to submit you the liberal terms of my PROVEN successful methods.

Your request for terms does not entail the slightest obligation on your part.

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B. MAX MEHL, Numismatist

Mehl Building

Fort Worth - - - - - - - Texas

A good list of coins for sale at fixed prices is offered in this issue of the MONTHLY. Read it over carefully. You may find coins of especial interest to you.

Mehl's Numismatic Monthly

An Illustrated Journal Devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money

Original contributions from those interested in Numismatics solicited and liberally paid for. Newspaper and magazine clippings pertaining to Numismatics thankfully received.

B. MAX MEHL, Editor and Publisher
Offices, Mehl Building, Fort Worth, Texas

Subscription Price in United States and Canada, 50 cents a year; Foreign $1.00

Vol. VIII. FORT WORTH, TEXAS, NOVEMBER, 1917 No. 11

With The Editor

With November the winter is with us once more, and those collectors who turned to other pursuits during the summer months are paying more attention to their favorite hobby. The true collector is always on the look out for a chance to add to his collection the coins he requires to complete some set or series. Winter and summer are alike to him in this respect—he knows no close season—no game laws restrict him. We shall hold some good sales this season, and no matter what particular series you are interested in, we can promise that you will find many pieces to interest you offered in our catalogues. If you are not on our mailing list, a post card from you will do the trick and secure you a copy of our sale catalogue.

WANTED—A CATALOGUE OF THE JACKSON TOKENS.

The great need of a new catalogue treating of this interesting and truly American series is mentioned by many of our correspondents in different parts of the country. From California and Vermont come letters almost identical in this respect. One letter says: "I consider Jackson tokens our most interesting series and I have forty or fifty of the commoner ones, but my greatest hindrance is a work on this subject. Ten to fifteen dollars is far too much for me to pay; why cannot a new edition be published or else a new and up-to-date list be prepared? This would be a great work for either the New York, Rochester or Springfield Numismatic Club to take in hand."

The preparation and publication of a new catalogue on this series would be expensive and require much time. As a financial proposition it might not pay. But there are hundreds of collectors interested in Jackson tokens—and hundreds more would be if they could obtain a good work on the series. If published at one dollar we think it would be a success. Much has been done recently for those interested in paper money. We trust that some numismatist will come to the help of collectors interested in Jackson's and prepare and publish a list that will be a benefit to all.

THE AMERICAN EAGLE.

We mean the bird—not the coin of that value—figures on the very latest medal issued by the American Numismatic Society of New York. This medal commemorates the declaration of war by the United States, and every collector of medals will want to add it to his collection.

From the earliest times the eagle has figured on the coins of the world. It is found on the coins of Agrigentum, Bruttium, Cyzicus, Egypt, Elis, Syracuse and other states. It is interesting to note that the eagle is the principal feature of the great states now engaged in the world-war—America, Austria, Germany and Russia. The Austrian and Russian eagles are double-headed. One head is enough for any eagle to look after properly—and probably the eagle will not be found in future on Russian coins—the days of the double-headed birds are drawing to a close.

Other birds appear also on ancient coins. Athens has its owls, and on a stater assigned to Carystus, B. C. 600-480, there appears a perfect representation of a cock; it seems to be eager and ready for the fray. In the present war we are prepared to back our own eagle; it is immaterial whether the opposing ones have one or two heads—we back the American eagle against all comers.

CANADIAN SHINPLASTERS.

From recent Canadian papers we learn that the government of the Dominion proposes to issue notes for twenty-five cents in the place of the well-known "quarters." If the value of silver continues to rise, this course may be necessary, but we think the top has been reached. As currency today, fractional notes would be a great nuisance. Still, money is money and provided there is enough to go around and give all a share, few people will object to the form it comes in.

BRETON 719, 1850 ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON PENNY.

A Canadian correspondent writes us concerning what is claimed to be a very rare variety of this token—one having a pellet between the horns of the cornucopiae on the reverse. It is valued at fifteen dollars in England, he says, but he hesitates to pay that amount.

We wrote to another Canadian, asking him his opinion, and quote his reply to our question:

"The 1850 St. George penny with the dot between the horns of cornucopiae is certainly very rare, but I would hesitate to place its value at fifteen dollars. In an experience of over twenty-five years I have only found three of this particular variety, and I have examined many hundreds of this token. Your readers may be interested to hear of a still rarer variety which I recently noted. In the pennies dated 1857 there are several varieties—acorn tip to sword hilt and ball tip. The ball tip is perfectly round and distinctly different from the acorn tip. In the new variety instead of the usual bud and two or more grass-blades projecting from the right cornucopiae towards the rosette, there are five oak-leaves. I have been noticing the fruits in the cornucopiae for many years, and this one rose up and smote me in the eye as a new variety the moment I caught sight of it. I consider this as rare as a Side-view and that is something to say."

We advise our readers to hunt up all their St. George pennies and examine them closely. It is not every day that collectors can find a sudden increase of value like this—a twenty-five cent coin suddenly jump up into the twenty-five dollar class.

DESIGN OF THE NEW QUARTER DOLLAR CHANGED.

We have received specimens of the changed design of the new type quarter dollar which are now being minted at the various United States mints.

The changed design is of the same basic type as the former issue of the new type, but the lettering, both on the obverse and reverse, is larger and bolder struck. The principal change, however, is on the reverse, where instead of six stars to right and seven stars to left of the words QUARTER DOLLAR, the design is changed to five stars on either side and three stars below the eagle.

As a whole, we think the change quite an improvement over the former type.

"UNCIRCULATED NUMISMATIC TOPICS."

We believe that a goodly portion of our readers will welcome the beginning in this issue of the NUMISMATIC MONTHLY of what we hope to be a regular feature, of a series of articles by Mr. Delmont Angell.

The nature of Mr. Angell's articles will fill a long-felt want of the Editor and, we hope, our readers. While we realize that numismatics is a science and requires serious study, yet, after all, it is a hobby with most of us, and collectors are human and appreciate the lighter side of numismatics.

In these articles Mr. Angell will tell of and discuss certain numismatic incidents which we believe will prove of much enjoyment, for Mr. Angell is not only an experienced numismatist and knows a "numismatic story," but also being a professional journalist of extensive experience, possesses the ability to tell it in an interesting manner.

On account of the present high price of silver and the scarcity of coins of that metal throughout Peru, the Minister of Finance recently submitted two projects, or drafts of a law, to the Peruvian Congress with a view to alleviating financial difficulties.

The first project is in the form of a request for authority for the coinage in the United States of small nickel coins to the nominal value of £50,000 ($243,325). Under the second project authority is asked to issue paper circular checks of the denomination of one-tenth of a Peruvian pound (pound equals $4.87—10 soles) up to the value of £500,000 ($2,433,250).

The standard silver coin in use in Peru today is the 1 sol silver piece, which is slightly under the weight of the American silver dollar, says William W. Handley, Consul-General at Callao and Lima, in a report to the Department of Commerce. Its intrinsic value prior to the war was 24 pence. Today, as a result of the rise in price of silver bullion, its real value is 32 pence, or about 33 per cent in excess of its present nominal value. As a result there has been considerable hoarding of silver coin of all denominations, and as the smallest denomination of the Peruvian paper money in use is a 5 sol note, an urgent necessity for coin of small denominations has been created.

The Minister of Finance, with the approval of the President, has deemed it advisable to ask authority for the immediate coinage in the United States of 25,000 pieces of the value of 20 centavos each (9.7 cents United States currency), 15,000 pieces of 10 centavos, and 10,000 pieces of 5 centavos each.

Mexican Revolutionist Coinage 1913-16

Written for MEHL'S NUMISMATIC MONTHLY

By M. SORENSEN.

To Mexico belongs the title and distinction of having the oldest and most varied coinage in America. The Mexican silver dollar gained an importance that has marked very few issues in the history of the world. The Mexican silver was early drawn into that position because it was ready in abundant supply for the use of countries which had not yet been able to provide themselves with a sufficient currency, and for employment in commerce with the backward nations of the Orient. In our own country the "Spanish Pillar Dollar" and the "Spanish Milled Dollar," also widely known as the "Piece of Eight," early became the legal monetary unit for some if not for all the several colonies and later for the States (1783-1789).

Enormous issues of paper currency authorized by the Congress from 1775 to 1779 read payable in "Spanish Milled Dollars," while ground leases dating from even later periods of the country's history, and still, or until recently, in force, were often drawn in the same monetary terms. In the domestic trade of the United States until 1857 Mexican coins were in general use, and the Real and Medio Real circulated under th popular names of the Levy and the Fippeny Bit. And in the commerce of the Orient, as is well known, the Mexican Peso early became, and has since continued to be, the standard unit of values; the Mexican silver forms the chief part of the medium of exchange in that commerce.

The first mint to be established in America was at Mexico City, in the reign of Charles I. (Charles V. of the Empire) by decree dated May 11, 1535. This mint was for silver only, and the denominations first issued were the Peso, or "Piece of Eight," and its divisions, the Toston (4 Reales)), 3 Reales, Peseta (2 Reales), the Real, Medio Real and the Quartino.

In 1542 the viceroy, Antonio de Mendoza, made a futile effort to establish a coinage of copper in Mexico, but the large issue of four and two Maravedi pieces was so ill-received that further coinage in that metal was not attempted.

Gold was first coined in 1675. The denominations of the gold series were the Onza or Doubloon of eight Escudos, the Medio Onza, and the Medio Escudo or gold Peso.

The standard of the Mexican silver dollar before 1772 was 917 thousandths fine, and after 1772 was 903 thousandths fine. The weight of the Peso was, normally, 412 grains both in the early and later periods.

The long war of the Mexican Revolution (1810-1822) produced not only permanent changes in the coins of the country, but also equally enduring innovations in the mint establishments of Mexico. The insecurity of avenues of transportation on account of the irregular warfare, and especially the conditions which required the generals of both sides on several occasions to issue coins on their own authority to support their military operations, caused the establishment of temporary mints, many of which subsequently became permanent.

The emergency mints thus set up lacked, of course, the necessary machinery for the manufacture of coins, and recourse was had to the simple process of casting in molds produced from a coin, and also to the primitive method of striking with a hammer a planchet that had been made by the same

MEXICAN REVOLUTIONIST COINS

Upper Row: Parral Set.
Center Row: Chihuahua Set.
Lower Row: "Muera Huerta" Peso. Zapata's 1 and 2 Pesos.

means. Of the necessity coinages the well-known issues of General Vargas, and of General Morelos in command of the Army of the South, are especially interesting. The necessity coins of the former were issued at Sombrerete, and were made by means of the hammer and puncheons. The planchets of these pieces were produced by means of the hammer. The types consist chiefly of the name VARGAS and minor characters in the field.

Morelos issued coins in gold, silver and copper. Only a few of the gold pieces are known, while there are quite a few of his silver and copper coins preserved. These were cast and very irregular in shape and size. The type consist, for the obverse, of a bow with fixed arrow, beneath which is the word SUD, meaning: Army of the South; and on the reverse, in three lines, the monogram of Morelos, the value, and the date.

With the coinage of the provisional government succeeding Iturbide in

1823 we have the forerunner of the coinage of the later Republic in respect to both types and standard. The eagle on the coins of that year, 1824, is standing to left and the wings are upraised in its struggle with the serpent which it is grasping in beak and claw; above is the legend REPUBLICA MEXICANA.

The following is a list of the mints in Mexico:

	Mint Mark
Mexico City, established 1835	Mo.
Zacatecas, established 1810	Zs.
Durango, established 1811	Do.
Guanaxuato, established 1812	Go.
Chihuahua, established 1811	Ca.
Guadalaxara, established 1814	Ga.
San Luis Potosi, established 1829	Pi, or P.
Culiacan	Cn, or C.
Hermosillo	Ho.
Oaxaca	Aa, or O.
Real de Los Alamos	As, or A.
Guadaloupe y Calvo	G C.

The foregoing forms a rather lengthy preface to what was merely intended to be a few notes on the latest Mexican Revolutionist coinage. But the history of the coinage of Mexico is full of tragic interest; it reads like a romance—a long and interesting one. It reveals to us a rich and beautiful country, misruled by Spain; a country where revolutions have come and gone, each adding to the coinage from seized or confiscated silver; of upheavals and bloodsheds; of struggles between Indian and Spaniard; of an undesired empire; of strong human passions. The last chapter in the story forms itself into a tragedy where the stage settings show us a country in ruins. And the actors are Huerta, Villa, Carranza, Zapata & Co.

During the last few years Mexico has been making political history at quite a rapid rate. Porfirio Diaz ruled Mexico with an iron hand. When he in 1912 was driven in exile from his country, Mexico was in a prosperous condition and the country's finances were on a fairly sound basis. But all this was changed in a short while. Unscrupulous leaders appeared on every hand, and in a few months Mexico was in the throes of a seething revolution. But as all this is quite recent history, it is not deemed necessary to repeat it here.

The various issues of both metal and paper money by the Revolutionist leaders were made to raise funds with which to carry forward the Revolutionary movements.

The so-called Parral set of coins was the first metal money issued by the Revolutionary party. It consists of a 1 Peso and 50 Centavos in silver and 2 Centavos in copper. Like Zapata's issues in silver it is claimed that the Parral silver coins contain gold. They were struck at Parral, Chihuahua, from confiscated bullion by the aid of re-modelled mining machinery, there being no means of separating the two metals. The 2 Centavos piece was coined from the trolley wires of the Parral-Santa Barbara Railway, it being necessary to suspend operations on the line on that account.

The 1 Peso piece is without any of the traditional Mexican devices, bearing neither the eagle nor liberty cap. Besides the inscriptions the only ornaments are a semblance of branches and beads. But despite its plainness the coin is devoid a certain beauty.

1 Peso: Obv. H DEL PARRAL in three lines. Below, 1913. Rev. 1 PESO.

50 Centavos: Obv. 50 CENTAVOS. Rev. Liberty cap in rays. Around, FUERZAS CONSTITUCIONALISTAS. Below, 1913.

2 Centavos: In an inner circle 2 C. Around, FUERZAS CONSTITUCIONALISTAS. Rev. Liberty cap. Below, 1913.

The next coin to be issued was the so-called "Muera Huerta" silver Peso, coined at Durango by directions of Pancho Villa just after his escape from prison in Mexico City, where he was confined under death sentence by General Huerta for alleged treason, or perhaps it was something else. The curious inscription on the coin, "Muera Huerta" (Death to Huerta) gives the piece its name, and was Villa's battle cry of hatred and revenge.

"Muera Huerta" Peso: Obv. Mexican eagle with snake, standing on cactus. Above, EJERCITO CONSTITUCIONALISTA. Below, MUERA HEURTA. Rev. Liberty cap. Above, ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS. Below, 1914. UN PESO. 1914.

The Chihuahua set, consisting of 1 Peso silver, 10 Centavos and 5 Centavos copper, was coined by Villa just prior to his disastrous Sonora campaign, where his leaders left him and cast their lot with the recognized De Facto Government. The set was struck at the Chihuahua mint. The 1 Peso silver issue is said to have brought Villa 7000 recruits for the Sonora campaign. The set was issued in 1915, though some of the copper coins are dated 1914. These appear to be in pure copper, and in similar design, but from different dies. Upon careful examination of a number of these coins, dated 1914 and 1915, it is found that there are quite a number of different dies, indicating a large issue of these coins. There are at least half a dozen different dies of the obverse of the 1914 issue, and perhaps a similar number of the reverse. There are also several dies for the 1915 issue. Below the radiated liberty cap on all coins in this set are the tiny letters SALAZAR, evidently the name of the engraver.

1 Peso: Obv. Mexican eagle. Above, REPUBLICA MEXICANA. Rev. Liberty cap in rays, inscribed LIBERTAD. Above, EJERCITO DEL NORTE. Below, UN PESO. Cha. 1915. F. M. 902.7.

10 Cntavos: Obv. 10 C in script. Around, EJERCITA CONSTITUCIONALISTA. Below, 1915. Rev. Liberty cap, inscribed LIBERTAD. Above, REPUBLICA MEXICANA. Below, E. DE CHIHa.

5 Centavos: Similar to the 10 Centavos piece, but reading on obverse 5 C.

The Revolutionist leader of the South, Zapata, has issued both 1 and 2 Peso pieces from bullion containing gold and silver, and for that reason the coins are only about half the size of regular Mexican coins of equal value.

Zapata 2 Pesos: Obv. Mexican eagle. Above, REPUBLICA MEXICANA. Below, DOS PESOS. GRO. 1914. Rev. Blazing sun above mountain peaks, one of which is an active volcano. Above, ORO: O. 595. Around, "REFORMA, LIBERTAD, JUSTICIA Y LEY."

An entirely different 2 Peso piece was isued in 1915—still smaller than the previous one. Obv. Eagle. Above, REPUBLICA MEXICANA. Rev. Liberty cap, inscribed LIBERTAD. Below, DOS PESOS. C. M. GRO. 1915. Edge smooth.

Both of these coins are cast.

Zapata 1 Peso: Obv. Eagle. Above, REPUBLICA MEXICANA. Below,

UN PESO. Rev. Liberty cap. Above, in field, TAXCO. GRO. * G. ORO. O. 300. Around, REFORMA, LIBERTAD, JUSTICIA Y LEY. Below, 1915.

The motto on these coins is quite high sounding, considering the caliber of the man who isued them.

In 1915 the State of Oaxaca, Mexico, declared itself free and independent, and at the mint in Oaxaca City struck a number of copper, silver and base gold coins. About 25 varieties of copper, 15 of silver very slightly mixed with gold and 3 of base gold coins were struck in 1915. The gold coins were in denominations of 5, 10 and 20 Pesos, and of a fineness of 0.175.

60 PESOS GOLD, OAXACA, 1916.

Again in 1916 a gold coin was struck at the Oaxaca mint, this time a very curious one. It is a 60 Peso piece, and the only one of that denomination ever issued. Only 21 pieces were struck, as the supply of gold gave out. But two pieces were brought to the United States, one being now in the possession of the American Numismatic Society and the other is owned by Mr. H. F. Williams. Fourteen of the pieces are kept as treasure and hidden away by rich Indians of the State of Oaxaca.

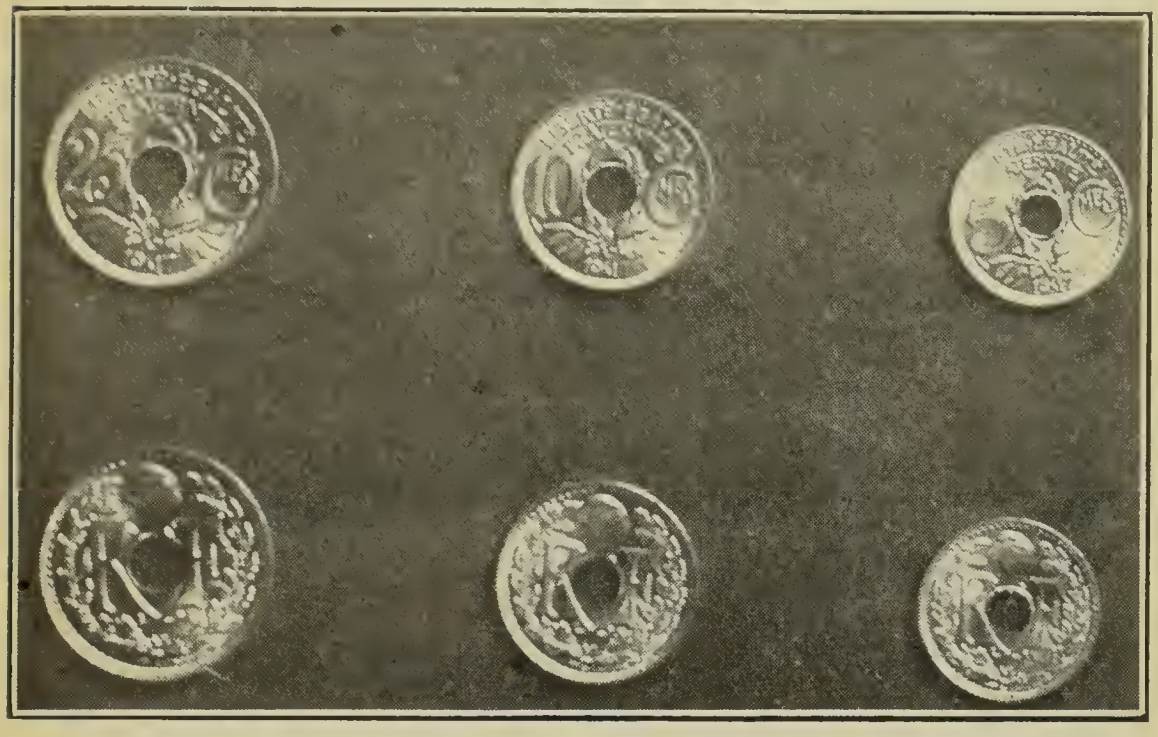
The obverse of this coin shows the head of Benito Pablo Juarez, a full blood Indian, who was once president of Mexico, and a native of Oaxaca. The legend is ESTADO L. Y. S. DE OAXACA. 60 PESOS ORO. The reverse has a balance scales in front of a sword and a scroll inscribed LEY. Above is a liberty cap in front of glory rays. The legend is REPUBLICA MEXICANA, and 902.7 T. M. 1916 appears on the lower border. The coin contains $30 worth of almost pure gold, and is the largest and intrinsically most valuable gold coin of Spanish America ever struck to circulate as money.

Whn Carranza's forces captured Oaxaca City, March 3, 1916, all of the Oaxaca issues that they could lay their lands on were confiscated and sent to Mexico City to be melted down. The troops destroyed the dies of the coins and burned all of the archives of the provisional government of Jose Ines Davila, who was the governor.

During these years of strife in Mexico the former large volume of silver has practically disappeared from circulation. Instead the country is flooded with paper, issued by the Revolutionist leaders and by states. Some of these issues are queer makeshifts, while others are artistically executed, as for instance the so-called "Infalsificables," issued by Carranza, engraved by the

American Bank Note Co. There is Villa's Chihuahua issue, 1915, the "Dos Caras" (Two faces), so called because of the two portraits on the front of each bill. These bills at one time circulated all over northern Mexico. And there is the unique and curious card-board money, issued by the Carranza party for small change in denominations of 5, 10 and 20 Centavos. These card-board pieces were called "cartones" or "bilimbiques" by the Mexicans and "bread tickets" by the Americans in Mexico.

A large amount of this worthless, but highly interesting currency is now finding its way northward as souvenirs of the last Revolution sweeping the country south of the Rio Grande.



The new French 1, 2 and 5 cent nickel money (5, 10 and 25 centimes), which will be in circulation shortly. These pieces wil replace the rather unconvenient, large "one and deux sous" pieces, the bronze 1 and 2 centimes now in circulation.

MORE ONE AND TWO-DOLLAR BILLS

President Wilson has approved a bill passed by Congress, which, it is believed, should materially assist in relieving the scarcity of one and two-dollar currency notes which now exists in many sections of the country.

Since the resumption of specie payments, January 1, 1879, no bank notes of smaller denomination than five dollars have been furnished to national banks for issue, and the issue of five-dollar bills by national banks has been limited to one-third of their total circulation, the other two-thirds being notes of higher denomination.

Under this new law, every national bank will have the right to issue up to $25,000 of its circulation in one and two-dollar bills, and the limitation which has heretofore prevented national banks from issuing a larger proportion of five-dollar bills is removed. —Wall Street Journal.

NUMISMATIC RANDOM REELS

BY DELMONT L. ANGELL

IF BULLETS WERE SMILES THERE NEVER WOULD HAVE BEEN ANY WAR.

—And by the same token if "knocks" were "boosts" there would never be any occasion for comment on the statement in the following paragraph:

Several days prior to the convention of the A. N. A. at Rochester, I made a trip to New York and while in that city renewed a few old acquaintances among those interested in Numismatics. Among these was a certain gentleman who gave me a cheery greeting, coupled with the query as to what brought me to New York.

"Several reasons," I replied, "and chief among them is the meeting of the A. N. A. at Rochester."

I interrogated him as to whether he was going or not.

"No," he said, "I think it would be a waste of good time."

Emanating from some the answer might not have occasioned a second thought, but coming from this man, for whom I have the profoundest respect both for his sterling integrity and genial personality, it sounded a note of inharmony for which I have not yet found a solution. For surely, had this gentleman visited the convention city of Rochester, witnessed the enthusiasm of those who did go, and been the recipient of the very best entertainment by the members of Rochester branch that could possibly be accorded a similar gathering anywhere, I am quite certain he would have revised his expressed opinion and never would have termed it a loss of anybody's time!

I sincerely hope the foregoing may catch his eye, for I strongly misjudge the gentleman if it does not elicit a reply giving the reason for his statement.

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There has evidently been so much of a seriousness in the pursuit of coin collecting that much of the human and humorous interest that occasionally seeps through in their quest has been lost to sight by those who have found pleasure in this stimulating form of mental diversion. In some this seriousness has assumed such an acute form that it has resulted in only a purely academic and scientific study and discussion of the subject matter. To the last mentioned class I fear that the series of articles I shall contribute to Mehl's Numismatic Monthly will prove of little interest or value. Now I do not want to be construed as in any way reflecting on or underestimating the value of the historic data, etc., gleaned by them, nor detract from the rewards for fine research work that mark the able efforts of many of the close students along various lines. But I do aim to reach a class, many of whom, like myself, have found amusement as well as instruction in the assembling and classifying of coins.

So while we collect our coins with the ever present view to improving what we have and acquiring others, let us not forget that a goodly collection of smiles, with an occasional distribution of a few here and there, will bring one as much gratification as the acquisition of a rare and choice specimen!

Some of the pioneer coin dealers are often referred to as eccentric or peculiar, but I simply characterize them as temperamental, and this often abused term is closely allied with genius. In fact, many of them are geniuses in their way!

Writing of dealers brings to mind an incident of several years back. I had been in the western country for a long period and tiring of a diet of sage brush and rabbit tracks longed once more for the section of the country where the cities lie closer together and the lunch orchards are less sparse; besides, I had spent about all my money trying to absorb the Western spirit and, like Micawber, was "waitin' for somethin' to turn up." In fact, I got to the point of absorbing so much of the Bret Harte local atmosphere that not much else would set well in my stomach!

But, thanks to a smile that is bullet-proof, I found myself once more on Broadway with a fine collection of experience and a small one of coins. Among the latter was a piece worth about, say, $20.00. I saw a dealer's name that was new to me, and thinking to get acquainted in a real quick way, climbed up the elevator and boldly entered his sanctum. I found the man! In appearance he might have been anything from a theological professor to an army officer. Whether this mental deduction had its influence on the writer or not I cannot state. But something gave me stage fright and I approached his august presence with a timidity that I did not acquire in the West. All I could do was pull out the coin and ask him if it was genuine. Just here the clerical look departed and the army officer was on the job.

"What do you want to know for? Do you want to sell it? Is it yours? Are you trying to get for nothing the information I have spent years in acquiring?"

By the time I had absorbed this machine-gun load of question marks, I came to the conclusion that the coin was a bad one for me even if it was good.

Now this was temperamentalism, pure and simple.

My first impression was to drop the reminder of my collection off the East river bridge, where the newspaper printers were wont to throw their "pi" on their way to "Brookling."

But once more "the smile" came to my rescue, and in dissecting the psychology of the event I came to the conclusion I had simply erred in the manner of my approach, so I quickly changed front, and, in the course of subsequent dealings, our relations were cordial and fair. The moral to this anecdotal recital is that the smile will sometimes win where all the erudition of Euripides would fail.

[My reference book not being at hand I am not certain whether Euripides was a man or woman, or whether he or she was at all erudite. If I am in error, fill in *ad lib.*] Milwaukee, Wis.

TO TEST SUSPECTED COIN.

There is a very simple means of testing a suspected coin, which can be applied in any circumstances. Take a good coin and vigorously rub its milled edge against that of the suspect. If the coin on trial is a "wrong 'un" it will peel off, or at least show signs of flaking. If the edge bears the test the coin may safely be accepted. This advice was given by an officer of the criminal investigation department of England, who declared it to be a certain test.

SEIGNIORAGE ON COINS LOWER ON HIGHER METAL

The higher price for silver, the highest in a generation, except once in 1890, means less seigniorage to the governments of the world in their mint operations.

There is a larger seigniorage on subsidiary coin than, for instance, on dollars, five franc pieces, etc. The United States ratio in dollar coinage is 1 to 15.988, which brings the gold coinage value of an ounee of fine silver to $1.2929. Coinage of dollars has been discontinued since 1904. The weight of the subsidiary eoinage, that is, half dollars, quarters and dimes, is about 6.46% less in proportion to the silver dollar. As the fineness of the coins is the same, the seigniorage is correspondingly larger. The same condition applies to the subsidiary eoinage of the Latin Union and other countries, the minting ratio of five franc pieees, for example, being 1 to 15½. This means that a silver five franc piece contains 15½ times as much silver as there is gold in a gold five franc pieee.

It pays to coin money, and if economic considerations could be disregarded, governments might go on coining silver coins indefinitely. The level of prices and the growth of population, however, are the guiding factors in ordinary times.

Seigniorage (the difference between the bullion and faee value) on subsidiary silver coinage of the United States Government was $1,650,775 in the year ended June, 1916. In that year 6,545,162 ounees of silver were purchased at an average price of 51 eents per fine ounce, an unusually low record. This compares with a recent market price of $1.14 to $1.16½.

There is still greater seigniorage on the coinage of nickels and pennies.

A DICTIONARY OF NUMISMATIC NAMES.

The readers of The Numismatie Monthly will be glad to learn of the announcement of the fortheoming issue of a Dictionary of Numismatic Names by Mr. Albert R. Frey. The author is one of the best known of our American writers in the field of numismaties, and in this work we have the embodiment of an experience of many years.

Such a dictionary as this has been needed for a long time. Its use will not be confined to collectors alone. Libraries throughout the country will doubtless welcome such a compendium, for there is hardly any field in which there is so much disagreement as to name origins. Mr. Frey is at home in all the branches of numismatics, and we are confident that his work will stand the test of usage. The work lists not only the offieial and usual terms by which coins are known, but the popular and slang forms whieh sometimes show such amusing derivations.

The members of the Ameriean Numismatic Society are to be congratulated that this dictionary is to form the fiftieth volume of the American Journal of Numismatics, and they will secure this work in that form. For the convenience of collectors who are not members of that Society, and for the benefit of libraries, a limited edition of one hundred and one numbered copies and an additional one hundred copies, not numbered, have been printed, and will be obtainable at the cost of five dollars. S. P. N.

Convention Echos

John A. Wood of Hamilton, Ont., who made many friends at the Convention, is particularly pleased with the part he took in the repatriation of a very distinguished Canadian he met there. Breton 925, the excessively rare 1820 North West Company beaver token, now occupies with Breton 1008, the famous 1820 blacksmith, a place of honor in Mr. Wood's cabinet. John A. is proud of his acquisition and says it is well worth the trip to Rochester.

A large number of people brought coins in to sell or to be valued, practically it was all junk. When the owners were told the estimated value of their rarities(?) it caused them to look upon the A. N. A. tribe as thieves and robbers, and some declared the truth was not in them. Perhaps it was not in some cases.

One old lady, who had submitted her treasures to an expert for examination, was heard to remark to her friend as she returned the coins to her bag: "It was very kind of the gentleman to take so much trouble, but I wonder how much the coin was worth that he took for his fee?"

The Rochester members set out to beat their own record for hospitality, a hard thing this, but they succeeded. The visiting members were all of this opinion. Philadelphia will have to hustle next year to keep if it wants a front place in the procession. But they have some live members there and may have a Branch Society before next year.

While the exhibits of our own U. S. series naturally attracted most attention from visitors, many found the choice specimens of Greek and Roman coins exhibited by Members Bauer and Wolsey a great attraction. The educational value of exhibits such as these cannot be overestimated, representing as they do the choicest period of classical art and workmanship.

It was a gracious act of Mr. McLachlan—moving that the election of Mr. Wurtzbach be made unanimous; another Canadian seconded this, thus emphasizing the international feature of the A. N. A.

Mr. John M. Oliver, by his courteous treatment of all members, made many friends and won golden opinions from all. He was ably seconded by his wife. It's wonderful what a help a good wife is in this world. We know it—and are thankful for our good luck.

It was a good motion that was passed requesting the incoming Board of Governors to invite all desirable lapsed members to rejoin the A. N. A. taking up their old numbers, they being released from all arrears of dues. We hope the invitation will be issued and many old members return to the flock.

Members Howland and John A. Wood met, we are informed, in secret conclave, and fully settled the vexed questions concerning the degrees of rarity of the Canadian blacksmith and ship, colonies & Commerce tokens. We may expect a boom in these series in the immediate future.

Chicago Numismatic Society

The October meeting of Branch One, A. N. A., was held in the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Wednesday, October 3. The members present were: Messrs. Leon, Josephson, Kelly, Lawless, Ripstra, Wilson Jonas, and Bohrisch. Miss Naerup was present as a visitor.

The meeting was called to order by President Leon. It was decided that the time of meeting should be changed to the first Friday of each month Mr. Kelly gave a short account of the Rochester Convention.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Josephson: An extremely fine 1799 cent.

By Mr. Wilson: A large collection of Wilson tokens.

By Mr. Kelly: Large Civil War token of Burbank and Shaw, and an interesting collection of currency issued by Austrian and German prison camps, including 1, 2 and 10 Kreuzer pieces in nickel, 50 Keller and 1 Krone in pressed paper, 1, 2, 10, 20 and 50 Heller in zinc, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 Heller, and 1 and 2 Krone in paper, and 1, 2, 5, and 10 Pfennigs in paper.

By Mr. Leon: A collection of over five hundred pieces of Fractional Currency of the Civil War period, issued by banks and corporations. This collection contained many notes of great rarity. There were none of the United States fractional notes in this collection. It consisted entirely of privately issued notes of the Northern states.

R. E. DAVIS, Secretary.

Rochester Numismatic Association

The 131st meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association was called to order by Past President L. G. Amberg at the Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, October 2, 1917. Members present: Messrs. Borradaile, L. G. Amberg, W. H. Amberg, Gillette, Stanley, Savage, Horner, Maunovry, Clarke, Burling, Handler, Woolsey, King, Tillotson, Crandall, Bauer, Simmonds, French and Bernstein.

The Committee on Membership reported favorably on the applications of Messrs. R. C. Hicks and F. L. Crandall, and both gentlemen were duly elected to membership.

It was with a great deal of pleasure that the members heard read a number of letters from members of the A. N. A. who attended the Convention, telling the Rochester people what a fine time they had had and handing many bouquets to the R. N. A.

Meeting adjourned to October 16, 1917.

The 132nd meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association was called to order by Vice President H. H. Yawger at the Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, October 16, 1917. Members present: Messrs, Yawger, Handler, W. H. Amberg, Crandall, Hicks, Plumb, Burling, Savage, Horner, L. G. Amberg, Stanley, Woodbury, Koeb, Borradaile, Clarke, Loizeau, Maunovry and Simmonds.

A short account was given of a delightful automobile outing of the members of the R. N. A. with their wives, on Wednesday afternoon, October 10. The party left Rochester about 1:30 p. m. and drove to Canandaigua, where they enjoyed one of Flanagan's famous dinners. It was a beautiful autumn

day, and the fourteen who took the trip enjoyed every minute of it.

Mr. Merritt sent a specimen of the new design of 1917 quarter, and all agreed that it is a big improvement over the first design.

A motion was made and carried that the Rochester Numismatic Association purchase a $100.00 Liberty Bond.

SIGMUND HANDLER, Secretary.

New York Numismatic Club

The regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held at the Park Avenue Hotel, October 12, 1917, with President Boyd presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Beatty, Beesley, Boyd, Butler, H. Chapman, Elder, Frey, Higgins, Proskey, Smith, Swanson, Valentine, Wood, Wormser and Zerbe.

The Executive Committee announced as the subject of the next meeting "Dramatic and Musical Tokens and Medals of the U. S."

Messrs, Beatty, Swanson and Wood acting as tellers, and Messrs. Swanson, Beesley, Proskey and Valentine having been nominated as candidates, Messrs. Swanson (Chairman), Valentine and Proskey were elected to serve on the Nominating Committee.

After a motion duly made and discussed, the Club voted to subscribe to one $100.00 Liberty Bond of the new issue.

The subject set for the evening, being "Medals of Benjamin Franklin and Marquis de Lafayette," Mr. Elder read a very interesting address, giving a summary of the life of Franklin, which was very much enjoyed by the audience. A vote of thanks was given Mr. Elder for his interesting talk.

The address was commented upon by Dr. Valentine, who supplied further information, and by Mr. Higgins, who explained as the reason for his interest in anything concerning Franklin that he had lived and worked in Franklin's own rooms in Chandos Street in London, England, while sojourning abroad.

Mr. Zerbe was welcomed by the President and read his very interesting report on the Medals and Coins of the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Mr. Frey proposed as new member Mr. Charles N. Schmall, and this was referred to the Membership Committee.

The exhibits of Franklin and Lafayette medals were as follows:

By Mr. Proskey: The usual large number and collection on the subject, consisting of 62 Lafayette medals, 54 small and 8 large Franklin medals and placques of various metals, sizes and shapes.

By Mr. Elder: A number of Franklin and Lafayette medals, among them a very interesting and rare German one, as follows: Bust to left; below it two olive sprigs, 17 stars, name BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. Rev., a group of beehive, flags, machinery. "Fleiss Und Ordnung Segnet Des Volkes Wohlstand." Translation (Industry and Order Bless the Welfare of the People). Period of issue, 1800-1815. Bras. Diameter. 37 m. m.

MORITZ WORMSER, Secretary.

GOOD COINS, ETC.

For Sale at Fair Prices by B. Max Mehl, Numismatist
Fort Worth - - - Texas

PLEASE NOTE: I buy small lots of coins nearly every day. In order to turn them quickly, I offer them at only a small margin above actual cost. Many scarce specimens are to be picked up here at bargains. Everything is sold with the guarantee of satisfaction or money refunded without argument or question. If possible, please send supplement order.

FOR THIS MONTH I OFFER:

U. S. GOLD

$10.00.	1801 Fine	$15.25
	1801 Very good	15.00
$5.00.	1795 First year of issue. Fine. Very scarce	17.25
	1806 Round top 6. Fine	7.25
	1808 Light scratch on obverse. Very good	6.50
	1808 Very good	6.75
	1810 Fine	7.75
	1810 Very good	6.65
	1811 Extremely fine	8.25
	1813 About fine. Rare	8.75
	1849 California. Moffat & Co. Very good. Scarce	7.75
$2.50.	1802 Very fine. Rare. Very cheap at	17.50
	1807 About fine	10.50
	1807 Very good	9.25
	1834 Without motto. Very fine	3.25
	1845 New Orleans Mint. About fine. Very rare	22.00
Gold Dollars.	1915 Panama-Pacific Exposition. Head of labor. Unc.	2.10
	1915 Cuba Gold Dollar. Rare	2.50
	1912 Peru. Head of Princess, mint luster	1.40
	1909 Gold Dollar Token. Portrait of Fulton. Uncirculated	2.75
	1912 Panama Gold, One Token. Proof. Scarce	2.40
	U. S. Small Gold Dollars, all holed. Each	1.25
	Cuba, 1915 $2.00. Perfect brilliant proof. Rare	3.50
	California Genuine Gold Half Dollar, with denomination stamped on, round or octagonal, at only	1.40
	California Genuine Gold Quarter Dollars, round or octagonal, each only	.90

UNITED STATES SILVER COINS

Dollars.	1795 Head type, 3 leaves under wings. Good	$3.10
	1798 Large eagle. About good	2.10
	1798 Large eagle. Hole above head	1.25
	1798 As last, with hole at bust	1.25
	1799 Good	2.20
	1800 Very good; small hole at top	1.25
	1801 Rare date, light scratches on obverse	2.00
	1839 Perfect brilliant proof. Extremely rare	72.00
	1841, '42 and '43. Very good. Each	1.30
	1859, 1860, '1870, 1871, 1872. Good. Each	1.20
	1896 Bryan Dollar, with wheel on reverse. Perfect. Very scarce, especially so since the present high price of silver	3.25
	1896 The rare Tiffany Bryan Dollar. Brilliant proof	5.25
	1915 Panama-California Official Silver Medal, showing Uncle Sam with pick and shovel; Rev. opening of Panama Canal	2.00

(Continued on next page)

SPECIAL COIN OFFERS

(Continued from preceding page)

Half Dollars. 1794 First year of issue. Good, but letters TP scratched on head. Rare date. Cheap at 1.50
1801 Very fair to good; light scratches. Rare date 1.25
1801 Obverse good, Rev. very fair, no scratches 1.75
1841 O mint. Very scarce date ..... .90
1851 Nearly fine. Very scarce date 1.00
1852 Light scratch on obverse. Rare 1.25
1852 Good to very good. Rare 1.50
1858, '59, '60, all O mint and nearly Fine. Each ..... .75
1871 Proof ..... .90
1872 CC mint. Good. Very rare 1.75
1878, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83 and '84 All proofs. Scarce. Each only .... .85
1894 Proof ..... .80
1892 Columbian Half Dollar encased in silver ring and loop. Makes very neat charm 1.25
1861 The rare and interesting Confederate restrike Half Dollar. Fine. 11.60
1861 Confederate Half Dollar Die, struck on aluminum. This was struck from the original die. Proof. Scarce 2.75

Quarter Dollars. 1849 **O mint.** Good. Very rare 1.50
1853 **Without rays and arrows.** Very good, but light nicks on Obv.. 5.10
1853 **Without rays and arrows.** Very good, nearly fine. Rare 6.25
1853 With rays and arrows, only year of this type. Very good ..... .35
1877, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84, '86, '87 and '88. Uncirculated or proofs. Each ..... .45

Twenty-Cents. 1875 Proof. Very scarce ..... .90
1876 Proof. Very scarce 1.15
1877 Brilliant proof. Very rare. Record $10.00 ..... 5.25
1877 Dulled proof, now extremely fine. Very rare. Only 4.50
1878 Brilliant proof. Very rare. Record about $8.00 ..... 5.00
1878 Dulled proof. Very rare 4.30

Dimes. 1801 Fine. Quite rare so choice. Record for a fine specimen $12.00. Price only 4.50
1801 Good. Nearly very good. Very scarce 1.40
1809 Nearly fine. Rare 2.40
1838 Stars. Uncirculated, mint luster. Record at about $3.00 ..... .55
1884 **S mint.** Very good. Rare ..... .50
1885 **S mint.** Good to very good. Very rare. An uncirculated specimen brought $50.00 ..... 2.00

Half Dimes. 1795 Very fair; hole at top ..... .50
1795 Very good. Small nicks on obverse 1.00
1795 Perfect obverse die and broken reverse die. Very good 1.50
1796 Date good, otherwise fair. Very rare date 1.00
1797 Good, but badly nicked ..... .50
1797 Very fair. Rare 1.10
1797 15 stars. Very good. Rare 1.75
1800 Very fair. Very scarce date ..... .70
1800 Good 1.25
1803 Very fair. Very rare date. Record over $15.00 ..... 1.25
1805 Poor, but date shows; next in rarity to the 1802. Perfect specimens worth up to $30.00 ..... .50
1863 Brilliant proof ..... .90
1864 Proof. Rare 1.50
1865 Brilliant proof. Scarce ..... .40
1869 Brilliant proof ..... .40
1870, '71, '72. Uncirculated or proof. Each ..... .40

Three-Cent, Silver. 1867 Proof. Scarce ..... .60
1870 Dulled proof. Very scarce ..... .55
1871 Proof. Very scarce. Generally bring about $1.25. Only ..... .75
1872 Proof. Auction record about $1.50. Only ..... .85

(Continued on next page)

SPECIAL COIN OFFERS

(Continued from preceding page)

Five-Cent, Nickel. 1877 The rarest of the entire series. Slightly dulled proof 3.00

Three-Cent, Nickel. 1877 The rarest of the entire series. Fine..... 1.75
1877 Brilliant proof 2.85
1880 to 1889 inclusive. All proofs. Sold separately at, each..... .30

Two-Cent Pieces. 1866 Proof ..... .35
1869 Bright proof ..... .40
1871 Proof ..... .40
1873 Unirculated. Rare. Record over $4.00..... 2.25
1873 Brilliant proof. Rare 2.75

Large U. S. Cents. 1793 Wreath. Poor, date barely shows. Rare date..- .75
1793 The rare Chain variety. Very fair and very rare..... 2.00
1793 Liberty cap variety. Barely fair, date hardly shows, lettered edge. This is the rarest 1793 3Cent..... 1.25
1794 Good 1.30
1795 Thin planchet. Good ..... .85
1796 Bust type. About good. Very scarce..... .75
1797 Perfect date. About good ..... .60
1798 Small fraction. Good ..... .35
1800 over 1790. About good ..... .40
1800 Perfect date. Good ..... .60
1802 With stems. Very good ..... .35
1802 Without stems. Very good ..... .45
1803 Small 3, large fraction. About good ..... .40
1803 Small 3, small fraction. About good ..... .40
1803 Large 3 and fraction. Very rare variety. Very fair; date good. 1.00
1807 Perfect date and small fraction. Good..... .35
1807 over '06. Very fair ..... .35
1807 over '06. Good ..... .45
1812 Good ..... .40
1814 Plain 4. Good ..... .40
1814 Crosslet 4. Good ..... .50
1799 Perfect date, small nick on edge, otherwise about good, everything shows plain. A very acceptable specimen of the rarest date cent 7.75
1804 Variety with small die break on obverse. Very fair. Very rare. 3.40
Mixed lot of large cents, about 25 different dates; poor, fair and good, none holed; 100 pieces. Only..... 2.60

Rare Small Cents. 1856 Flying Eagle. Strictly fine. Very rare and in great demand. Cheap at..... 8.00
1857 Uncirculated ..... .25
1858 Uncirculated ..... .25
1858 **Indian Head,** olive wreath. Uncirculated. Rare..... 3.25
1859 Olive wreath. Without shield. Scarce pattern. Uncirculated.. 1.00
1859 With shield. Bright uncirculated, proof surface..... .20

American Colonial Coins. 1652 Pine Tree Shilling. Large variety, very fair, date fine and bold. Rare and historically interesting.... 6.75
1652 Pine Tree Shilling, small planchet. About good. Rare. Only. 3.25
1652 Pine Tree Sixpence. Obverse perfect, Rev. trifle off center. Fine for coin. Rare 4.00
1652 Pine Tree Threepence. Good. Rare 2.40
1652 Oak Tree Threepence. Good, date fine. Rare..... 3.50
1652 Oak Tree Twopence. Very good. Rare..... 3.25
Maryland, 1788 Annapolis Shilling. Fine. Rare 4.50

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NUMISMATIST

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VOLUME VIII. NUMBER 12
WHOLE NUMBER 96

Mehl's Numismatic Monthly

An Illustrated Numismatic Journal

Devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money

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DECEMBER, 1917

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY
B. MAX MEHL
MEHL BUILDING
FORT WORTH, TEXAS, U. S. A.

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Vol. VIII. FORT WORTH, TEXAS, DECEMBER, 1917 No. 12

With The Editor

UNCLE SAM BUYS MEXICAN DOLLARS.

It is reported from Washington that the U. S. Treasury Department has purchased six million Mexican silver pesos at eighty-eight and one-quarter cents apiece for minting into half dollars, quarters and dimes. The Treasury did so when faced with the necessity of buying silver for coinage at steadily increasing prices, which at their height brought the value of the metal dangerously near to the minted value.

Since the purchase the price of silver has dropped swiftly. The sudden collapse from $1.15 to 86 cents per ounce, a decline of thirty-one cents within three weeks, has resulted in an investigation to determine whether the market had been manipulated. The officials regard the high prices recently prevailing as wholly unwarranted under the circumstances.

The Federal Reserve Board officials have indicated their willingness to permit the exportation to Mexico of approximately five million dollars in gold as payment.

LARGEST COLLECTION OF SILVER DOLLARS IN THE WORLD.

The largest collection of silver dollars in the world is safely stored in the U. S. Treasury. In June, 1914, it amounted to 481,956,398 pieces. Of this vast number 466,402,214 were held in trust for the outstanding silver certificates issued against them. From time to time the question has been asked what could be done with this enormous hoard. Though nominally they form the security for the silver certificates which circulate in their stead, yet, as a great authority has said, "Really they contribute nothing to the acceptability of these certificates. It is confidence that the government will redeem them in gold and the need there is for small bills to carry on the country's trade, not the prospect of getting in exchange for them silver dollars which no one wants, that maintain these certificates at par with other kinds of money.

No real collecor likes to break up his collection. We suppose it would be rank heresy to suggest that Uncle Sam might have broken into his, used his own silver dollars, and have kept his gold for more pressing need.

THE PURCHASE OF MEXICAN DOLLARS DECLARED OFF.

Later news from Washington states that the proposed purchase of silver dollars from Mexico has been given up, the market price having fallen below that which was to have been paid.

THE LINCOLN CENT—A GOOD LIKENESS.

Quite a dispute has arisen over Barnard's statue of Lincoln presented to the British nation. Perhaps the most severe critic is Lincoln's son, who describes the statue as "a monstrous figure, which is grotesque as a likeness of President Lincoln and defamatory as an effigy." The Art World, of New York, calls upon the committee in charge of the matter to reflect ere it sets up in Whitehall street a statue which suggests that "even in its greatest hero, democracy breeds nothing but a stoop-shouldered, consumptive-chested, chimpanzee-handed, lumpy-footed, giraffe-necked, grimy-fingered clod-hopper, wearing his clothes in a way to disgust a ragman." It asks whether Lincoln was "a clean, dignified member of the bar, dressing in reasonably good taste and having a respect for common-sense social forms and beauty of environment, or was he a rough-necked slouch, dressing like a despiser of elegance in life and beauty of social environment?"

On the other hand, McMonnies, the sculptor, praises the statue. He says that the clothes are unimportant, and that in the face he sees humor and sadness, great kindness and the aftermath of many heroic struggles. Some weeks ago the New York Times had a full front page likeness of Lincoln, enlarged and directly reproduced from a contemporary portrait. It suffered, as any copy will suffer by enlargement, but the original has been accepted by Lincoln's friends as a good likeness of the Martyr President. Anyone comparing the Lincoln cent with it cannot but admit the likeness. With the exception perhaps of Washington, Lincoln is the most widely known of all our great Presidents, and this is due to the Lincoln cents. It is a matter of congratulation that these show Lincoln as he was—a man of simple dignity and one that we can justly be proud of for all time.

THE COINS OF OUR ALLIES.

The present war has created great interest in the coins of our Allies and this is not to be wondered at. With so many thousands of our boys in Europe, the coinage of the countries they are now either training, or fighting in, become of interest to their families and friends. To such, the coins of Belgium, England and France are particularly interesting. Brabant, Flanders, Loos, Tournay and others in the war area form historical series. The coinage of England and France offer a vast field for study and extend back over a thousand years. Italy, Portugal and Russia offer series that may be followed up with advantage. There is no lack of choice. The American collector is perhaps too apt to restrict his collecting to our own series. It will not hurt him to turn his attention abroad for a change.

THE MARIA THERESA DOLLARS STILL BEING STRUCK.

The Mint Report shows that during 1914 Austria struck for use in the Levant 4,514,400 thalers (dollars) of the Maria Theresa type with correspond-

ing dates. In Abyssinia this is the current coin.

One of the possible results of the present war may be the discontinuance of the issue of this historic coin. There must, however, be enough of them in use at the present time to prevent their ever becoming very rare.

COIN COLLECTING—A HOBBY FOR THE LONELY MAN.

The general belief is that lonely men are in the minority. This is doubtless true, but there are many lonely men, and the majority of such men are young men. Some young men go around in flocks because they are afraid of being lonely. No collector need ever be lonely. He has true friends he can fall back on at any hour, they are always ready to entertain him.

The history of the last twenty-five hundred years is an open book to the coin collector. He can follow Alexander the Great in his journeys and conquests, or go back to the early history of our own country. He can go back to the colonial issues of New England, or gain an insight into the political history of the period reflected on our Jackson tokens.

In the collecting field all men meet on equal terms. It matters not whether you dwell in a great city or away far from the haunts of man. Our monthly and coin catalogues can reach you anywhere and your wants can be supplied.

During the next few months you may wish to increase the series you are interested in, or branch out in one you have not yet tried. Doubtless we shall be able to help you—why not give us the opportunity? We are always at your service.

OUR MONTHLY—WHAT DO YOU THINK OF IT?

This issue completes another volume—the eighth. There were some who foretold its early death. One prophesy was, "Mehl will soon tire of his new toy." Well, we are not tired of it yet, and what is more important, we believe our readers are just as interested in it as we are. We have good reasons for this belief, the many letters we are constantly receiving are proof enough for us. Many of our subscribers have told us they have found the Monthly of value to them in their collecting. It has given a helping hand to the young collector and it will continue to do so. But to make the Monthly of the greatest use we require your help. When you are down town in the middle of the day and instead of going home for your lunch you go into a restaurant for it, you do not let the waiter bring you anything he may fancy. You ask for what you want. Adopt the same plan with the Monthly—if there is anything particular you want to know concerning the series you are interested in, write us, and we will do our best to help you. Quite a few have used the Question Box during this year; we hope that even more will do so during the coming one.

Another thing—IF YOUR SUBSCRIPTION EXPIRES WITH THIS ISSUE, while you think of it, RENEW. Do not put it off because it's only a trifle. A prompt renewal will be greatly appreciated.

To all our readers and friends we wish the same—A Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL—ITS CENTENARY.

On November 3, 1817, one hundred years ago, the doors of this bank were first opened for business. The Bank of Montreal—the Old Lady of St. James Street, as she is so often called—has played a prominent part in the development of almost every industry and commercial undertaking that today thrives in Canada.

In 1818 branches were formed at Quebec, Kingston and York, the latter now known as Toronto. Today its branches are found in every city in the Dominion—from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

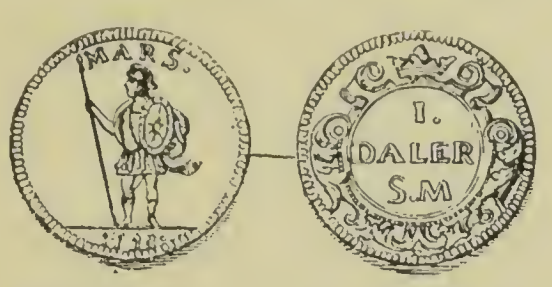
As fiscal agents of the Dominion government the bank has rendered notable service to the country during the present war. The staff of the bank have responded nobly to the call of their country and donned khaki. Fifty-one have made the supreme sacrifice, and one hundred and seven have been wounded or are prisoners of war.

Its authorized capital is $25,000,000, its reserve fund $16,000,000, and its total deposits amount to $324,144,279.

Collectors know the bank more particularly through its tokens, the habitants issued in 1837, the side-views 1838-9, and the front views 1842-4.

HONDURAS REDUCING THE FINENESS OF ITS COINS

The Government of Honduras, it is reported, has decided that the problem arising from the shortage of silver coin can be met, at least in part, by issuing a coinage about 50 per cent fine, and it is announced semi-officially that the national mint, long closed, will be re-opened for the re-minting of about 250,000 pesos, which will make 500,000 pesos of the new silver currency. The Honduras peso, which has been worth for the silver it contains about 75 cents or even more in the United States, and which also contained a small quantity of gold, has long been quoted around 44 cents (gold) in Honduras. Despite laws enacted to discourage its exportation, so much of this silver currency has been shipped out of the country because of the profit to be made thereby that there is a very serious and increasing shortage of coin in Honduras. The silver is needed by the banks as a deposit to guarantee their paper circulation and by the large mining and plantation companies to pay off their employes, who under the laws of Honduras must be paid in coin. The Government, it is said, will accept the new coins in payment of customs duties and all other obligations, and it is believed that this will prevent the coinage from assuming the status of a depreciated currency.



The De Gortz Dalers of Sweeden

Written for MEHL'S NUMISMATIC MONTHLY

By O. P. EKLUND.

Whatever other claims to distinction might have been the portion of George Henrik Gortz, the interesting little copper coins that have served to perpetuate his name, the historians of Sweden do not make very clear. Nor is it quite certain that he did not advocate and cause to be put into circulation this debased currency in the hope, through a medium of exchange, he might enrich his own coffers. Struck in copper with the declaration that they should circulate as silver coins of the same denomination, they were quickly discredited, and their purchasing power fixed at a ratio of about 12½ to 1. And this in spite of the fact that they were deemed necessity currency and having the value on the reverse of the coins: 1 Daler S. M.—(silver money).

A native of Holland, he (or von) Gortz had wandered into Stockholm at a period during the reign of Charles XII (1697-1718), when Mittel Europa was in the throes of war and quite analogous to the present existing conditions. Charles XII, a chivalrous and courageous soldier, had just returned from a campaign against Bohemia and Poland with depleted ranks, and found likewise a greatly depleted treasury.

Although much beloved by his subjects, for whom he showed equal affection, he had disdained to choose advisers from his own people, but instead surrounded himself with foreigners, of whom de Gortz was one, and who had been made his prime minister. De Gortz had ingratiated himself into the King's favor, and to aid his impoverished subjects the latter had agreed to the issue of the de Gortz dalers. This act made the latter one of the most despised men in all Europe and was no doubt a contributing factor in hastening his own end on the block, and also that of the Monarch whose trust he had betrayed.

Not content with debauching the treasury of King Charles, his illy-chosen minister was determined to frustrate the acceptance of amicable terms of peace which were then proposed, won the King over to his policy, and again threw the country into a state of war with Russia, which had just emerged from a condition of barbarism to one with a semblance of civilization. This marked the downfall of one of Europe's greatest powers, likewise imbued with the lust of world dominating. Brave King Charles gave his head as the price of his ambition and not heeding the cry of his own war-worn people. So much for royal absolutism and the opposition aroused by it.

On the ascendancy of Ulrika Eleanora, who was crowned Queen after renouncing all legal right in the premises (she having contracted a marriage

not sanctioned by the estates), de Gortz was summoned before a commission, charged with embezzlement, and with scarcely the formality of a hearing, railroaded to the scaffold and paid the full price for his crimes and duplicity.

One of the complex features of the de Gortz tragedy is in the fact that his policy was in part carried out by his executors. But certainly not his financial policy, which somewhat resembled conditions in the Confederate States during the Civil War. A patron of a restaurant in the South would call for a sirloin steak and was not sure whether it would cost $25 or $75—and did not care much, as Confederate money was being turned out in bales like cotton!

As one of Sweden's historians puts it: "If a citizen of Sweden presented himself to his tailor to be clothed, the tailor demanded of each ell of fine broadcloth four thalers of silver or fifty thalers in copper. Every article offered for sale had two prices—one in 'honest' money and another in 'cheap money.'"

The following table gives the number of pieces coined, also the month and year: (From "Svenska Kopparmynt och Poletter" (Sweden's copper coins and tokens) by Aug. With, Stiernsstedt, Stockholm, 1871. Standard Work).

	Name—	When struck.	Number coined.
1.	Crown	Oct. 1715-Oct. 1716	2,189,000
2.	Publica Fide (Public Faith)	Nov. 1716-June 1717	3,808,000
3.	Wett och Wapen (Witt and Weapon)	May 1717-Jan. 1718	9,059,000
4.	Flink och Fardig (Rough and Ready)	Jan.-June 1718	7,368,000
5.	Jupiter	June-Aug. 1718	3,000,000
6.	Saturnus	Aug.-Sept. 1718	3,000,000
7.	Phoebus	Sept.-Nov. 1718	3,000,000
8.	Mars	Oct.-Dec. 1718	3,000,000
9.	Mercurius	Dec. 1718-April 1719	6,000,000
10.	Hoppet (Hope)	Feb.-March 1719	1,600,000
	Total coinage		41,924,600

The above ten varieties are the only genuine de Gortz "dalers" issued in Sweden. The one listed in Scott's Catalogue "with bust of de Gortz" is a **Jeton** engraved and issued by Chr. Wermuth in Gotha, Germany, a friend of de Gortz, "in order to justify his coinage;" obv. GEORG. HEINR. BARON DE GORTZ, bust to right. Rev. NECESSITAS CARET LEGE. 1 DALER S. M. AP DE A. 15 INCL. 1719. (Ex. rare) (Hildebrand "Minnespenningar over Euskilda Svenska Man och Qvinnor," Stockholm 1860, page 77).

Referring to this piece Mr. Higgins in his book "Copper Coins of Europe" states: "The substitution of his (de Gortz) head for that of his queen (first year of Ulrika Eleanora) cost him the original model of his spirited portraiture." There is no foundation for the popular tale as the token was never circulated as money, only a few being struck, and it is very doubtful if a specimen was ever seen in Sweden until after the death of the Baron. One of the best known histories of Sweden, states, referring to the trial of de Gortz: "His fate was settled before his arrest;" he was apprehended on the 2nd of December, 1718 **(several months before this Jeton was struck),**

tried for high treason February 11th and executed on the 20th, 1719.

There is also a small token described by many American catalogues as a "de Gortz daler;" ob. head of de Gortz (?), rev. a small figure of Mercury similar to the one on the regular issue. This piece is a private token or Jeton, and was not issued or used as money, and does not belong to the de Gortz series.

The Question Box

What Coins Are in Use in Monaco?

An Albany, N. Y., subscriber asks:

"Are the gold and silver coins of the Principality of Monaco (Monte Carlo) minted there? What denominations are issued, and in what other countries are they legal tender?"

Monaco is a territory of Southeastern France, bounded on the south by the Mediterranean and on the other sides by the French Department of Alpes Maritimes. Since 1860 it has been under the protection of France, with whom it has a customs, postal and telegraphic union. The custom duties are collected by French custom house officials. All imports entering Monaco by land are free of duty because this has been paid in France. The money of account is the French franc, the denominations the same as those of France, and minted there.

Its size is small—only eight square miles—and its population is under twenty thousand. Those born there are exempt from military service and from all direct taxation.

Monaco is noted for scientific research and for humanitarian endeavors. Monte Carlo for its art, beauty, luxury, pleasure, extravagance and folly. The Casino is the chief source of revenue. Neither native or resident can gamble there, for it is only foreigners and aliens who are allowed to approach the closely-guarded gaming tables. There is no stock exchange in the Principality, and neither horse racing or betting is allowed.

In our Mint Cabinet there are two coins of Monaco in gold. (1) Charles III. 1856-1889. Gold, 20 francs 1879. Obv. Charles III, Prince de Monaco. Head to right. Rev. shield of arms within a mantle. (2) Albert I, 1889, gold, 100 francs 1891. Obv. head to left. Rev. oval shield of arms, crowned, within wreath of palm and olive; above DEO IVVANTE. Gold coins of these denominations are accepted as legal tender everywhere on the continent of Europe.

THE COMMEMORATIVE COINS STRUCK BY THE UNITED STATES.

A correspondent writing from Maryland asks for a list of the Commemorative Coins struck by the United States. This class of coins, which in many countries have been extensively issued, have never been much used in the United States. Of the small list of such coins all belong to recent years and all are related to important anniversaries of the nation's history.

Those first issued were the Columbian half dollar and quarter dollar in silver issued in 1892 and 1893, the former with bust of Columbus, and the latter with crowned bust of Queen Isabella of Spain. The Isabella quarter is the

only piece ever issued by the United States with a crowned head thereon. The Lafayette dollar in silver, issued in 1900 to commemorate the unveiling in Paris, France, of the questrian statue erected by the youth of America to General Lafayette, has on the Obverse the conjoined busts of Washington and Lafayette, and on the Reverse a representation of the statue by Bartlett.

The special gold coinage of 1903, the dollar with the busts of Presidents McKinley and Jefferson, is commemorative of the purchase of the Louisiana Territory; and the similar coinage of gold dollars in 1904 and 1905 with the busts of Mr. Clark and of Mr. Lewis, was in connection with the celebration at Portland, Oregon, of the hundredth anniversary of the Northwest by Lewis and Clark.

The series of coins struck in 1915 at the San Francisco Mint were authorized by Congress to commemorate the opening of the Panama Canal. This set is the most expensive of all our commemorative issues, the complete set costing two hundred dollars.

The McKinley gold dollars of 1916 and 1917 may perhaps be added to the list, though issued as souvenir, rather than commemorative dollars.

U. S. COMMEMORATIVE COINS.

Silver.

Columbian (or) Isabella quarter dollar. 1893.
Columbian half dollars. 1892 and 1893.
Lafayette dollar. 1900.

Gold.

Louisiana Purchase Exposition. One dollar 1903, with bust of President McKinley to left, on Obverse.

The same—but with bust of Jefferson to left.

Lewis and Clark Exposition, Portland, Oregon. One dollar, dated 1904 and 1905.

Obv., Bust of Meriweather Lewis to left.
Rev., Bust of William Clark to left.

Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco. 1915 Half-dollar.

Silver.

Obv., Columbia scattering flowers.
Rev., U. S. Shield surmounted by eagle.

Gold.

One dollar.
Two and one-half dollars.
Fifty dollars (round and octagonal).

The McKinley Souvenir Gold Dollars of 1916-1917. These more recent issues are too well known to require full description.

N. B. The large 70 m. m. silver piece commemorating the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia to this country in 1902 is a medal and was issued by the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, as were also the issue for the Hudson-Fulton Celebration in New York in 1909 and some other pieces.

Official Medal of the Catskill Aqeduct Cellbration.

To commemorate the opening of the Catskill Aqueduct a special medal appropriate to this occasion has been prepared. This medal has been designed and a model executed by Daniel Chester French.

On the obverse, in high relief, is represented the symbolic head of the City of Greater New York. Mr. French's initials, D. C. F., will be found inconspicuously beneath the neck of the figure. On the reverse is depicted a youthful but virile figure standing erect in graceful poise, holding a vase of classic form from which gush the life-giving waters of the new aqueduct. In the background can be discerned the outlines of the Catskill mountains where these waters rise. Across the field of the medal is the following inscription:

TO COMMEMORATE THE COMPLETION
OF THE CATSKILL AQUEDUCT
AN ACHIEVEMENT OF CIVIC SPIRIT
SCIENTIFIC GENIUS AND FAITHFUL LABOR
1905 NEW YORK 1917

The diameter of the medal is three inches.

Ten of these medals in silver and six in bronze have been cast for presentation to those whose official positions in connection with this enterprise have well merited public recognition.

STRAWS SHOW WHICH WAY THE WIND BLOWS.

New York, Nov. 14.—Wall Street bankers have received cable advices stating that the exchange value of the German mark in the Holland and Switzerland markets has recently dropped to the equivalent of about 10½ cents. The mint valuation of one German mark is 23.8 cents. Last March, when German exchange was last traded in on the New York market, four marks were quoted at 69½ cents, or about 17 cents a mark.

The Philadelphia mint did not strike any gold for 1916, and so far has not struck any gold for 1917.

JUST A RECOLLECTION

How an 1804 Cent Figured Romantically in an Eastern Collector's Life.

By DELMONT L. ANGELL.

"I BELIEVE I take quite as much interest in my husband's collecting coins as he does himself," remarked one of a group of ladies in the Memorial Art Building at Rochester during the recent A. N. A. convention.

Somehow this ordinarily commonplace statement struck me as unusual, for I had long been of the opinion that the paramount though in the average woman's mind when she viewed a collection of coins was their purchasing possibilities could they be converted into the currency used in the ordnary channels of trade.

However, the casual remark found lodgment in my mind and carried me back to Jersey—not the Jersey that constitutes one of the British Isles and is famous for its fine breed of cattle, pastoral lands, capes and sturdy women—but the Jersey that propagates the corporations and mosquitoes of megatherian proportions and that has added a new star to its constellation by furnishing one of the three greatest presidents in the history of the world's greatest republic, and on whose shoulders will probably fall the preponderance of burdens of the world war.

Anyone conjuring the opinion that the former two distinctions are the state's chief assets would quickly be disabused of this unwarranted libel in an hour's ride through delightful Montclair, the picturesque Oranges, thence through Summit and on to Morristown. Splendid roads knife their way through a country rich in fertility and having for a setting the homes of prosperous and discriminating New Yorkers·that in point of numbers, magnificence and architecture have few equals in any state—or country for that matter.

It was to one of these homes, situated in a fashionable section of East Orange, New Jersey, that my mind in retrospect was carried—the home of a well-known Newark business man, who has long been a collector not only of coins, but pretty much everything that struck his fancy in the line of antiques, choice volumes, beautiful pottery and the odds and ends of curious pieces that find their way into the home and cabinets of the confirmed collector.

I had accepted a warmly extended invitation to visit this gentleman's home and my interest in coins was my excuse for the dispatch with which a short time later I found myself greeting a most gracious woman whom I instantly divined was she who presided over this splendidly appointed home. And the same consistency that had marked his judgment in all lines of collecting had certainly been exemplified in his choice of the one whom he had chosen for a life mate.

It required no more than a sweeping glance around the drawing room and into the "homey" atmosphere of the living room to discern that two master hands had had a part in the exquisite arrangement of everything.

It was superfluous, the admission of my host that his wife was in full sympathy with his penchant for collecting. A few moments' conversation with this personage would have acquainted one with this fact.

It was only a step from a china cabinet that housed a few particularly choice bits of antique ivory as well as a splendid showing of rare china to the cabinet containing the coins. And it was while viewing these that my host narrated a momentous incident in his early life.

It was shortly after his wife had left us to the solace of King Nicotine and withdrawn to another part of the home that Mr. S—— grew reminiscent. I remarked upon how unusual it was to find a collector's wife who apparently derived as much pleasure from the pursuit of his divertive form of pleasure as he himself.

"It has ever been so," he replied, "and I will relate an incident in my early life that had not a little to do with her hearty co-operation and pleasure in the purchase of any choice thing we might chance upon.

"I had just been graduated from Stevens Institute and had secured a position with a firm of civil engineers at a not too remunerative salary, when, like countless others, I found myself engaged to be married to the sweetheart of my school days and bound by a promise of a diamond ring to fittingly mark our betrothal.

"Now, the question of where the money would be forthcoming had been a subject of perplexity for several days.

"I did not feel justified in presenting the matter to my father. It required real courage to inform him of my intention to marry before I had established myself a little firmer in a business way.

"And just then that little mischief-maker, Dan Cupid, must have perched somewhere within whispering distance and suggested the modest little collection of coins I had gotten together as a means of bridging my pecuniary difficulty.

"Among these was a very fine 1804 cent, which was the one bright spot in the collection and the purchase of which had made a veritable shell-hole in my half-yearly allowance. But, you know," he added, "our most cherished pieces are those for which we have been forced to the curtailment of various other pleasures.

"I had secured the coin from one of the old-time dealers and had shown it to a gentleman who offered me $75 for it. With this thought in mind I hurriedly looked him up and true to his word, he readily gave me the money. While it was the finest specimen I had seen of this rare date and I had grown quite proud of its possession, it gave me no great concern to part with it when I considered the purpose for which the money was to be spent.

"Later, this coin was sold at auction for $100 and that was the last I ever heard of it.

"With the amount raised from the sale of the coin and the addition of a little money saved from my salary, I was enabled to fulfil my promise and my intended got her ring!

"As I stated before, it was a very exceptional coin, but——" and here a glorious smile overspread his fine, intellectual countenance as he added, "you may well believe I secured a very exceptional wife!"

And I DID well believe it!

Numismatic Topics of the Day

New Issue of Norway.

One of our readers sent us a specimen of the new 5 Ore piece, issue of 1917. Obverse large H. and figure 7 crowned. With the KONGERIKET NORGE reverse, large 5 ORE. 1917. Size 27.

Due to the present scarcity of small change, particularly of cents, numerous substitutes are beginning to appear similar to the issue of the 60's. Mr. Waldo C. Moore, of Ohio, sends us a specimen of a due bill for One Cent issued by his bank.

WELL KNOWN CANADA DEALER PASSES AWAY

Just as this issue of the NUMISMATIC MONTHLY was about to go to press, we received a brief note from Montreal to the effect that P. M. Breton died suddenly on the tenth of November at the age of 59 years.

Mr. Breton was one of the oldest dealers and collectors of Canada, being the best known authority of conis and tokens of Canada. His book on this series, published in 1894, is today the standard on the subject. His loss will be felt by all those who have known him either personally or through correspondence.

BAR SILVER JUMPS FIVE CENTS OUNCE IN EAST.

New York, Oct. 30.—Bar silver took a sudden jump of 5⅞ cents to 90⅝ cents an ounce in the market here today. This rise developed after a similar advance in London, where silver is the current unit of exchange.

Silver has been subjected to feverish fluctuations in recent months, rising from about 85 cents to $1.08½. From that level it broke steadily in the last few weeks to around 82. The phenomenal rise of August and September was attributed to heavy demands from foreign interests, including the French government, and the relatively small supply available.

BEFORE THE TURN IN SILVER

Possible Results of the Rise, as They Were Seen by a European Market.

Paris, October 2.—If the price of silver has really touched the top of its rise with last week's 55 pence per ounce at London, we shall have missed some curious developments in relation to European coinage. Here in France, for instance, the director of the Paris Mint, who ought to know, said last week that if the price of silver kept on rising, the coinage of small silver money—40, 20, and 10-cent pieces—could be continued only at a loss to the Treasury. On such coins there was still a very slight profit for the French state. But for the 5-franc pieces, worth one dollar, which are of a higher standard, there would be, even at last week's prices, a loss of several cents on the dollar.

On the other hand, if the rise were to continue, France would profit by it for silver already coined. This exists in enormous quantities; the Bank of France alone holding $400,000,000, and silver would presently be equal to gold in keeping French credit solid. Moreover, it is not only the Chinese Empire that possesses an immense stock of fine silver in bars. French Indo-China, with a like population and a common frontier, posseses similar stocks.

—New York Evening Post.

Springfield Coin Club

The fifty-ninth meeting of the Springfield Coin Club was held in the rooms of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday evening, November 14, 1917, our genial President Pond occupying the chair. There were nine members present, viz., Curtis, Drowne, G. M. Morris, Morse, Pond, Prevost, Stone, Wolcott and A. W. Morris.

Several interesting communications were listened to, one of which was from Mr. Carl Wurtzbach, the President of the A. N. A.

Upon learning of the serious illness of the daughter of our fellow-member and Secretary of the A. N. A. Mr. Oliver, upon motion of Mr. Prevost a letter of sympathy was sent Mrs. Oliver.

J. E. Morse, our fellow-member, then presented the Club with a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws of the A. N. A. dated 1891, this being the first official publication, and it is quite interesting to note the large number of "old faithfuls" still on the list.

The Entertainment Committee had A. W. Morris exhibit his collection of medals, about three hundred in number. A vote of thanks was given Mr. Morris for his exhibit, after which the Club adjourned to meet December 12th.

A. W. MORRIS, Secretary.

Rochester Numismatic Association

Minutes of the one hundred and thirty-fourth meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association, held at the Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, November 20, 1917.

Meeting called to order by Vice-President H. H. Yawger.

Members present: Messrs. Yawger, Koeb, L. G. Amberg, Woodbury, Plumb, Horner, Maunovry, Crandall, W. H. Amberg, Handler, Hicks, Bauer, Bostwick, Borradaile, Savage, Loizeau, Woolsey, Simmonds, Burling, Putnam, French and Bunnell.

Visitor present: W. J. Sunday.

Letter was received from W. J. Ballard, one of the oldest members of the R. N. A., tendering his resignation from membership, which was accepted with regret.

Mr. Bauer urged the members to not forget the matter of improving our collection at the Municipal Museum, and hoped all the members would look over their coins and give duplicates for the R. N. A. exhibit. The Museum authorities are now arranging to have ten or more larger and better coin cases, having a much larger space for the exhibit, and Mr. Putnam, the Curator, wishes to be assured of just how many cases can be filled by our Association. We have now quite a large number in storage and it is hoped that at least ten cases can be filled.

Mr. Bauer also brought up the matter of the reading of short papers by the members at our meetings and volunteered to read a paper himself, to start the ball to rolling. Mr. Maunovry also consented to read a paper on "Fractional Currency," and W. H. Amberg on "Canadian Coins."

Dr. French presented the name of A. N. Wolff, 62 Cumberland street, and his application was referred to the Membership Committee.

The following described $1.00 bill was sent to the Young Men's Christian

Association as a contribution to the War Fund by a poor woman of Cleveland, as a contribution by her mother, who had been treasuring it for fifty years, on account of its having been given to her son (who has been dead now for many years) on his first Christmas day: It is a Chicopee Bank bill, No. 1625, Springfield, Mass., Nov. 1, 1862, signed T. Warner, Jr., Cashier, F. A. Willey, President. The bill was put up at auction at the R. N. A. meeting, and brought $30.00, which was turned over to the War Fund of the Y. M. C. A. in the name of the donor of the old note. The Rochester Numismatic Association will place the old bill with their collection at the Rochester Municipal Museum.

Nominations for officers for the ensuing year being in order, the following were nominated:

Mr. Maunovry nominated H. H. Yawger for President.

Mr. Woodbury nominated Dr. S. Handler for Vice-President.

Mr. Bauer nominated W. H. Amberg for Secretary.

L. G. Amberg nominated C. T. Borradaile for Treasurer.

Election of officers will take place at next regular meeting.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, December 4, 1917.

SIGMUND HANDLER, Secretary.

New York Numismatic Club

Regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club, held Friday evening, November 9th, 1917, at the Park Avenue Hotel, President Boyd presiding.

The following members were present: Beatty, Beesley, Beldon, Boyd, Frey, Heaton, Kohler, Newell, Proskey, Smith, Swanson, Valentine, Wood and Wormser, and as guests, Messrs. I. Leland Steinman of San Francisco, Cal., and Walter James of White Plains, N. Y.

The meeting started with an examination of the exhibits in connection with the subject of the evening, "Dramatic and Musical Tokens and Medals of the United States."

In this connection Mr. Elder submitted a paper which was read by Mr. Beldon in Mr. Elder's absence, on "Jenny Lind," giving a very interesting account of the history of her life and especially her visit to the United States.

The regular business meeting then took place and after the roll call the minutes of the last meeting were approved as read.

The Secretary reported the receipt of one magazine and of a contribution to the Library from Corresponding Member Memmo Cagiati in the shape of his monograph on "Nessun Monumento ad Allessandro Regani;" the receipt of a letter addressed to the Club from the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, offering the use of motion pictures in connection with the war.

The Treasurer reported no essential change in the condition of the treasury since last report, and that he had subscribed to one $100.00 Liberty Bond in accordance with the action taken at the last meeting of the Club.

Mr. Smith, in behalf of the Executive Committee, reported as subject for the next meeting, "Election of Officers."

Mr. Frey, in behalf of the Publication Committee, reported that the work of the Committee was up to date and that the Year Book could probably be issued some time in January; also that it would be desirable to include a

number of cuts.

Mr. Swanson, in behalf of the Nominating Committee, presented the following nominations for officers for the year 1918:

For President:
Dr. D. W. Valentine.

For Vice-President:
Albert R. Frey.

For Executive Committee:
F. C. C. Boyd.
J. M. Swanson.
Moritz Wormser.
Elliott Smith.

For Secretary and Treasurer:
Thomas L. Elder.

For Membership Committee:
Bauman L. Belden.
Edgar H. Adams.
Alfred E. Davison.
Howland Wood.
David Proskey.

For Publication Committee:
F. C. C. Boyd.
Rud. Kohler.
Howland Wood.

For Medallic Art Committee:
J. M. Swanson.
W. Gedney Beatty.
J. De Lagerberg.
J. Sanford Saltus.
Dudley Butler.

The following is a summary of the exhibits shown in connection with the subject of the evening:

By Elliott Smith: A very complete collection of fourteen tokens and medals referring to Jenny Lind.

By F. C. C. Boyd: A general collection of twenty specimens.

By Mr. Proskey: A very complete assortment on the subject of the evening, containing 170 specimens.

MORITZ WORMSER, Secretary.

PRICES REALIZED AT AUCTION SALE OF COINS HELD BY B. MAX MEHL, OCT. 30, 1917.

The following are prices realized for a few of the lots in the sale of the Carlberg and other collections sold by B. Max Mehl on October 30th, 1917. The sale was unusually well patronized, the total of which aggregated $7.406.93.

$10.00 Gold, 1795. 15 stars. Fine	$ 25.25
1797 16 stars. Very fine	20.50
1801 Extremely fine	16.25
1804 Nearly uncirculated, mint luster	34.25
1838 About fine	18.00
$5.00 Gold. 1795 15 stars. Extremely fine	27.00
1796 over '95. Strictly fine	24.25
1799 Practically uncirculated	21.25
1804 Practically uncirculated	10.50
1806 Round 6. About uncirculated	8.00
1810 Large date. Extremely fine	8.75
1814 Very fine	22.00
1818 Very fine, sharp	22.00
1833 Very fine	36.00
1836 Proof	10.00
1851 D mint. Fine	14.00
$4.00 Gold. 1879 Brilliant proof	95.00
$2.50 Gold. 1796 Uncirculated	82.00
1808 Fine	15.25
1825 Very fine	19.00
1830 Very fine	20.00

1853 Dahlonega mint. Extremely fine	32.00
1859 Dahlonega mint. Very fine	25.00
$1.00 Gold. 1864 Uncirculated	32.75
1865 Perfect brilliant proof	37.00
1866 Brilliant proof	15.25
$5.00 Gold. Georgia. 128 C. 22 Carats. Very good	40.00
$2.50 Gold. Georgia. 64 G. 22 Carats. Extremely fine	45.00
$5.00 North Carolina, C. Bechtler. Strictly fine	385.00
$2.50 C. Bechtler. Very fine	275.00
$1.00 Gold. C. Bechtler. Very fine	10.00
$2.50 Carolina gold. 67 G. 21 Carats. Very good	60.00
$5.00 C. Bechtler at Rutherford. Very fine	20.25
1849 $5.00 Oregon Gold. Fine	120.00
1849 $2.50 Mormon Gold. Very good	72.00
1850 $5.00 Mormon Gold. Very good	35.00
1860 $5.00 Mormon Gold. Very good	30.50
$20.00, 1853 Moffatt & Co. Fine	31.00
$10.00, 1852 Wass, Molitor & Co. Very good	19.25
$10.00 (1849) Miners Bank. Extremely fine	185.00
$10.00, 1852. About fine	105.00
$5.00 1850 Baldwin & Co. Very fine	115.00
$50.00 1851. 887 Thous. Fine	160.00
$50.00 1851 880 Thous. Very fine	125.00
$50.00 1851 887 Thous. Very good	152.00
$50.00 1851 880 Thous. Very good	145.00
$50.00 1852 887 Thous. Fine for coin	140.00
$50.00 1852 887 Thous. Fine	130.00
$5.00, 1849 About fine	32.00
$2.50 1860 Clark & Co. About uncirculated	24.50
$10.00 1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. Fine	60.00
$2.50 1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. Very good	18.00
$20.00 1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. Fine	265.00
1793 Cent. Liberty Cap variety, Crosby 12-L. Very good	12.50
1793 Cent. Crosby 14-K. Rev. weak, Obv. bold	87.50
1794 Cent. Hays 43. Extremely fine	9.25
1795 Cent. Extremely fine	22.25
1795 Cent. Thin planchet. Uncirculated	12.00
1795 Cent. So-called Jefferson head. Good	21.00
1796 Cent. Gilbert C-D. Strictly fine	5.25
1797 Cent. Close date. Uncirculated	27.50
1800 over 1799. Cent. Very fine	8.25
1802 Cent. Extremely fine	6.00
1803 Cent. Small 3. Uncirculated	14.00
1804 Cent. Extremely fine	91.00
1805 Cent. Blunt 1 in date. Fine	6.00
1806 Cent. Extremely fine	8.00
1812 Cent. Uncirculated	10.75
1813 Cent. Uncirculated	15.25
1823 Cent. Re-strike. Bright proof	12.25
1825 Cent. Uncirculated	9.00
1827 Cent. Uncirculated	7.25
1838 Red Proof	17.00
1839 Head of 1840. Uncirculated	6.00
1856 Small Cent. Practically uncirculated	16.00
1863 Bronze Cent, thick planchet. Uncirculated	6.00
1486 Austria, Dollar. Fine for coin	12.25
1913 Two Peso. Zapata coinage. Very fine	3.00
Foreign Gold. 1629 Brunswick Lunneburg. Fine	14.25
1915 Oaxaca, Mexico, Five Pesos. Uncirculated	7.00
1915 Two Pesos. Moneda Provisional Dos Pesos. Uncirculated	4.60

A FEW GOOD ITEMS FOR SALE CHEAP

PLEASE NOTE: I buy small lots of coins nearly every day. In order to turn them quickly, I offer them at only a small margin above actual cost. Many scarce specimens are to be picked up here at bargains. Everything is sold with the guarantee of satisfaction or money refunded without argument or question. If possible, please send supplement order.

FOR THIS MONTH I OFFER:

AMERICAN COLONIAL COINS

U. S. A. Bar Cent. Very good, fine for coin. Rare..... $5.25
1787 Immunis Columbia Cent. Fine for coin, light brown surface. Very rare. Record about $10.00..... 5.75
1773 Virginia Half Penny or Half Cent. Fair..... .25
Washington Cent, 1791, small eagle variety. Fine. Rare..... 3.75
1789 The rare Washington Cent with dates of birth and death, etc. Very good. Very rare..... 4.25
Washington, the large Success to the United States, brass silvered. Fine. Rare..... 2.25

MISCELLANEOUS INTERESTING COINS

Mexico Revolutionary Issues. 1913 Peso or Dollar issued by Villa at Parral. Uncirculated..... $2.50
1913 50 Centavos. Issued by the Constitutional Army under Villa. Rare..... 1.50
1913 2 Centavos, supposed to have been struck from trolley wire.... .25
1914 5 Centavos, Chihuahua..... .25
1914 The scarce and interesting Muera Huerta Peso, struck by the Constitutional Army..... 5.00
1914 Zapata, 2 Peso silver coin. Very rare; seldom offered..... 5.00
Canada. 1822 1/16 Dollar. Good. Scarce..... .40
1822 1/8 Dollar, as last. Scarce..... .60
1822 Quarter Dollar, as last. Good..... .75
England. 1847 Victoria Florin, plain edge, not issued for circulation. Proof. Very rare..... 3.25
1902 Edward VII. and Alexandria Gold Coronation Medal. Beautiful workmanship with portraits of the King and Queen on either side, size and weight of about U. S. $10.00 gold, in original morocco case of the Royal Mint..... 11.50
Medals, etc. New York Marksman Medal, 13th Regiment, seven bars, 1888 to 1894, silver and bronze. Interesting and scarce..... 1.75
Small Medal of Grant struck on an uncirculated 1850 U. S. Cent. Very interesting. First I have seen..... 1.00
Japan Bamboo Money, oblong, with native characters. Very scarce. .40
Papal lead seal. Very old and interesting. Very scarce..... .50

UNITED STATES PAPER MONEY

$1.00 1862 Portrait of Chase, first issue of green back. Uncirculated... $1.75
$1.00 As last. Very good..... 1.30
$1.00 Stanton, Washington, Martha Washington and series of 1896 with view of city of Washington in distance. Each..... 1.25
$2.00 1862 Portrait of Hamilton, first issue of green back. Very scarce, and one of our prettiest notes. Fine..... 2.40
$2.00 As last. Good..... 2.25
$5.00 1862 Issue as last. Very good. Scarce..... 5.50
$5.00 Series of 1899. Portrait of Indian. Reverse printed upside-down. Small tear at edge. Very rare..... 7.00
$5.00 Series of 1907. Portrait of Jackson. Rev. printed upside-down. Very good. Rare..... 7.00

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED

B. MAX MEHL
NUMISMATIST

Mehl Building - - - - - - Fort Worth, Texas

97% of the coins offered in last month's issue of the Monthly have been sold.

FOR SALE

SILVER MINE TOKEN

Large Silver Ingot
52 X 27 X 9 MM

STAMPED
OZ. 4. 9.--G. 000. 4 F.
S 931F. $0.04
S $6.21---$6.25

An old Assay Bar of the Philadelphia Mint

RARE and INTERESTING
PRICE $15.00

NEW CHINESE SILVER DOLLAR

WITH PORTRAIT OF

YUAN SHI KI

Uncirculared, Each $2.00

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YOUR SUBSCRIPTION EXPIRES

WITH THIS ISSUE

PLEAE RENEW PROMPTLY

So that you will not miss the next number, as back numbers cost 15c to 25c Each, whille the Annual Subscription is only Fifty Cents.

FOR SALE

COMPLETE VOLUME

OF

MEHL'S NUMISMATIC MONTHLY

FOR 1917

PRICE $2.00